

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 DECEMBER 1984

Israel

Coalition Crisis — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir has given Prime Minister Shim'on Peres another 2 days to resolve the coalition crisis, Jerusalem radio reported following a meeting between the two men on the evening of 18 December. The Likud ministers will meet on 20 December to decide whether to resign from the government, the radio added. In a related development, the secretary general of the National Religious Party (NRP) stated that the NRP is willing to renew the dialogue with SHAS in order to resolve the crisis, the radio noted. Prime Minister Peres told Jerusalem television that he favors SHAS' return to the government, adding that he is seeking a way to retain both SHAS and the NRP within the coalition, which should be as broad as possible.

Tel Aviv Explosion — Baghdad Voice of PLO radio announced that a group of PLO "revolutionaries" was responsible for the 17 December hand grenade attack which injured three people in Tel Aviv, claiming that the target was a "Zionist military vehicle." However, responsibility for the attack was also claimed by the PFLP and Fatah dissidents in Damascus, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Lebanon

Security — Artillery exchanges continued near Beirut, causing further casualties in Christian areas, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. A spokesman for the Phalangist Lebanese Forces warned the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) against establishing artillery emplacements in West Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. PSP sources cited by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio accused the Lebanese Army of shelling Druze residential areas in the Mountain, but announced the PSP's readiness to implement the coastal road security plan at any time to be determined by the Military Council.

As for the south, the IDF arrested 21 people suspected of "terrorist" activity in another sweep of villages near the coastal road, Jerusalem radio noted.

Diplomacy, Comment — Talks in Damascus between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' focused on the UN role in the process of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, Damascus television reported. Jerusalem radio viewed Murphy's visit to Damascus as

a mission for the salvation of the Al-Naqurah talks, which are unlikely to continue after Christmas barring a "miracle." Meanwhile, in a recent *HA'ARETZ* interview, Prime Minister Peres stressed that if the Al-Naqurah talks fail, Israel should unilaterally withdraw to the international border 6-9 months after making the decision, adding that he favors a full withdrawal with its attendant risks because "I do not like half measures."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraq may have used its new Mirage F1 EQS aircraft to attack the Greek-owned ship *Aegis Cosmic* on 17 December because the raid would have been at the limit of the range of Iraq's Super Etendards, according to Gulf shipping sources cited by the *GULF DAILY NEWS*. The paper's sources discounted the ship's captain's theory that a submarine was responsible for the attack. As for Iraq's announcement of a successful air strike on a vessel south of Khark Island on 18 December, the sources said this has not been independently confirmed and no SOS messages have been received.

ICO Ministerial Conference

The 1000-GMT opening of the ICO ministerial conference in Sanaa was postponed, KUNA disclosed, citing sources who "indicated" that in a preliminary meeting there were heated arguments between the Syrian and Egyptian delegations over restoration of Egypt's ICO seat. The ICO countries were urged to expel Egypt from the conference in a statement issued by Iran's Majlis, Tehran radio reported. Although the time when the conference eventually opened was not specified, Sanaa radio carried an opening speech by YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih appealing for Arab unity.

Sudan

The authorities released former Ummah Party leader Sadiq al-Mahdi and a number of his supporters, according to SUNA.

Western Sahara

Polisario forces killed 19 Moroccan soldiers in operations from 13 to 15 December, according to an SDAR communique cited by Algiers radio.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PLO Radio Claims Tel Aviv Explosion

*JN181730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
18 Dec 84*

[Text] As an embodiment of the Palestinian revolution leadership's decisions to escalate the armed struggle against the Zionist occupation forces in the occupied homeland — the arena of the main conflict — one of our groups operating inside the occupied homeland carried out a daring and successful attack with hand grenades against a Zionist military vehicle parked in the market in the center of Tel Aviv. The vehicle was damaged, and its occupants were killed or wounded in the attack.

A spokesman for the occupation authorities admitted the attack and said that three of the soldiers were wounded. The spokesman said Zionist police surrounded the area immediately and began a search-and-detention campaign among Palestinian citizens in the area.

Our revolutionaries withdrew safely to their bases inside the occupied territories after carrying out the operation.

PFLP Claims Responsibility for Blast

*JN190642 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT
19 Dec 84*

[Text] In Damascus, the PFLP in its turn has claimed responsibility for the attack against the Israeli bus in Tel Aviv. A communique issued by the PFLP says that a commando group operating inside the occupied territories attacked an Israeli bus in a Tel Aviv market with hand grenades, killing or wounding several Israeli soldiers who were on the bus. A few hours before the PFLP communique, the Fatah dissidents also claimed responsibility for the operation.

Fatah Aide On Armed Struggle, Egypt, Jordan Ties

*PM181132 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
15 Dec 84 pp 10*

[Abd al-Bari 'Atwan report: "Khalid al-Hasan Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: Coordinating With Jordan Does Not Mean Forming a Bloc"]

[Excerpt] London — Fatah Central Committee member and official in charge of information Khalid al-Hasan has stated that Palestinian armed struggle is not only an option but also a necessity in the conduct of the struggle against the enemy. Without it, he said, there can be no Palestinian cause or even Palestinian people.

In an interview with *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Al-Hasan admitted that serious difficulties stand in the way of armed struggle, the most significant being the closure of Arab fronts and the lack of an Arab atmosphere for real military escalation. He added that, regrettably, the military option is not even mentioned in the media these days. He charged that the Arab media do not give sufficient coverage to the fedayeen operations in the occupied territories.

Khalid al-Hasan emphasized that Fatah's general congress must now convene. Anyone who impedes the meeting of the general congress would in fact be impeding the Palestinian struggle, he said, adding that the aim of the congress should be self-criticism and a real and general revision aimed at rebuilding the Palestinian institutions on new and sound foundations.

Al-Hasan affirmed that there are no peaceful initiatives at present, that there is no connection between peaceful initiatives and PLO-Jordanian coordination, and that there is no contradiction between Jordan's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and the PLO's rejection of that resolution. He added that the PLO had previously coordinated with Syria and Egypt despite the fact that both these countries accepted Resolution 242. He underlined the need to respond to King Husayn's proposals relating to the necessity of Palestinian-Jordanian joint action at this stage.

Al-Hasan pointed out that Egypt's return to the Arab fold is now a strategic objective. He also stressed that coordination with Jordan does not mean the formation of a new bloc because anyone who believes in Arab solidarity should not support the policy of blocs, and it does not mean that the PLO does not want to have anything to do with Syria. On the contrary, he added, the PLO is interested in normal relations with Syria and in the revival of the Syrian role in the Palestinian cause within the context of Arab solidarity.

Al-Hasan revealed that there is an inclination to move the headquarters of some Palestinian institutions to Jordan. He said that he is thinking of moving his own office from Tunis to Amman.

PLO Official on UN Resolution, Other Issues

*GF181654 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 17 Dec 84
p 1, 22*

[Mahmud Khalil dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpts] In a statement to *AL-ANBA'*, Najib al-Ahmad, director of the office of the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces in Amman, said: "We in the PLO completely reject UN Security Council Resolution 242. We affirmed this during the recent meeting of our PNC in Amman."

Commenting on rumors that the organization intends to unite Palestinian forces in Jordan under the name of the Palestinian National Liberation Army, he said: "This decision was adopted at the previous PNC meeting in Algiers. It was decided that all Palestinian forces are to unite under the name of the Palestinian National Liberation Army. But the decision has not been implemented by all organizations. However, it has been implemented by Fatah.

In his statement, Al-Ahmad said that there have been terrorist attempts against the leaders of the organization. He added: "As we represent the Palestinian revolution, we are subjected to assassination by Zionist agents in the region; the series of assassinations began the day the revolution came into existence." On

the parties which may be behind this plot, he said: "We accuse Zionism and its agents, whether they are Arabs or others."

About the dialogue with the Democratic Alliance, Al-Ahmad said: "The dialogue is continuing between the Democratic Alliance and Fatah Central Committee." He felt that there is great hope that the dialogue will succeed and that a meeting of the PNC will be held so that all parties can participate, except the National Alliance which he described as not being a Palestinian alliance. On relations with Syria, he said: "Our contacts have not stopped with Syria. Our hearts will remain open for a dialogue with it."

PLO's Abu Iyad Addresses Palestinian Teachers

GF190618 Kuwait *AL-WATAN* in Arabic 18 Dec 84 p 19

[Khawlah Nazzal report]

[Excerpt] On the occasion of Palestinian teachers' day, the General Union of Palestinian Teachers held a seminar at the PLO office on 15 December in which Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member; Yusuf 'Abd al-Rahman, secretary of the Kuwaiti Teachers' Association; and *AL-WATAN* correspondent Tawfiq 'Abu Bakr participated.

Abu Iyad reviewed the historical role of Palestinian teachers through their participation in the establishment of educational institutions in various Arab countries. He pointed out that Palestinian teachers complement the role of Palestinian institutions in the complete liberation of all occupied Arab territories through their achievements in bringing up a new struggle generation equipped to confront challenges, face the occupation, and be steadfast inside and outside the occupied homeland.

Abu Iyad renewed on this occasion his rejection of Resolution 242, the Reagan plan, and the Camp David accords as bases for solving the Palestinian issue. He pointed out that they do not fulfill Palestinian legitimate national rights. He denied that the PLO is working toward entering any Arab axis.

He stressed that the PLO is fully prepared to accept any peaceful settlement in the region that could achieve its ambition of an independent democratic Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in which Muslims, Christians, and Jews live together as a temporary solution to alleviate the sufferings of the Palestinian people. He said that Egypt's isolation from the Arab nation, the continuation of the Gulf war, and the continuing attempts to dominate the region have resulted in weakening the Palestinian resistance and weakening the balance of Arab powers in general. Thus, Israel has refused to accept any concession or bargaining with the PLO as an independent and principal party in the region.

Abu Iyad criticized those who did not support convening the PNC in Amman, and stressed that the recent PNC session is the salvation of the legitimacy and independence of Palestinian decisionmaking and Palestinian institutions so that they do not become paralyzed. He stressed that efforts are being made to continue contacts with all factions in the Democratic Alliance in order to achieve the minimum level of Palestinian national unity.

PFLP's George Habash on Broad National Front

JN181733 Damascus *Domestic Service in Arabic* 1515 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] In a comprehensive statement published in the latest issue of *AL-HADAF* magazine, Dr Habash reviewed the crisis within the PLO, its dimensions, and background. He asserted that 'Arafat's Central Committee rejected all initiatives to find a solution to the deadlock in the Palestine question following the failure of all mediation efforts to render the comprehensive national dialogue successful.

Dr Habash supported the proposal to form a broad national front and indicated the need for a clear political basis for this front, within the PLO framework, in order to restore unity and protect the national political line from capitulationist and deviationist policies.

Chedli Klibi Criticizes EEC Dublin Statement

PM181335 Paris *LE MONDE* in French 15 Dec 84 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Arab League Secretary General criticizes EEC's Passiveness in Middle East Conflicts"]

[Text] In a statement to *LE MONDE* Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi complained that the resolution adopted at the recent European summit in Dublin falls far short of expectations.

"The community document did not give the Palestinian cause the importance it deserves," Mr Klibi maintained, before pointing out the absence of any reference to the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and a state. "We would have also wished for a stronger condemnation of the illegal nature of the Israeli policy in the occupied territories."

Turning to a possible peace settlement, the Arab league secretary general expressed surprise that the EEC had said nothing about "the special role which the Palestinian people should be given through the PLO, their sole representative and legitimate spokesman." And he added: "To talk of direct negotiations in these conditions and above all in the terms used in the EEC resolution could therefore only give Israel the means of avoiding international negotiations. In addition, to advocate direct negotiations without an international umbrella, and to ignore the UN resolutions on the conflict surely places Israel in a position to impose its conditions on the states in the region."

Finally, Mr Chedli Klibi deplored the EEC's passiveness. "We expected the Dublin statement on the Middle East to announce an initiative, which the community countries are undoubtedly now in the best position to take; this initiative, which was, moreover, announced in a previous EEC declaration, is now more necessary than ever...."

The Arab League secretary general expressed the hope that the community will also take practical initiatives to end the Lebanese and Gulf conflicts.

KUNA: OPEC Ministers Discuss Differentials, Quotas
LD191227 Kuwait KUNA in English 1054 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Geneva, Dec 19 (KUNA) — OPEC launched into its winter conference here Wednesday with the problem of differentials seen as the main issue to be tackled.

Despite the pressure on OPEC to lower its reference price, the 13 oil ministers were expected to keep the marker for Arabian light at 29 dollars a barrel.

The committee on differentials met Tuesday night to finalise its proposals for the Geneva meeting. The ministers from Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Libya, with Kuwaiti Oil minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah taking an active part, examined how the differential prices could be adjusted to bring them into line with the market.

Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said afterwards the committee would recommend that the conference "deal with the prices of medium, heavy and extra light in order to narrow the gap" between the various crudes.

He gave no figures, but conference sources said the result of the Geneva meeting could be an increase of 50 cents in the heavy crude prices and a reduction of about 25 cents in the extra light grades. Yamani also confirmed that no change to the reference price was envisaged.

The conference is also being asked by the four-member Market Monitoring Committee which met Tuesday to maintain the production ceiling fixed for two months in October at 16 million-barrels a day. The committee chairman, UAE Oil Minister Mani

ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah has said it should continue until the market recovers.

In order to back up the output ceiling, OPEC member countries are to be urged once again to stick to their quotas. Over-production at 16.5 million b/d [barrels per day] or higher has undermined the October agreement, which has failed to firm up the market also because of the unusually mild winter and the drawdown of stocks by industrial countries, estimated at some three million b/d.

The conference, taking place in warm sunshine and with a clear blue sky over Geneva, may issue a warning to non-OPEC producers on the need to prevent a price war.

North Sea producers Norway and Britain are both awaiting the outcome of the conference before deciding whether to take steps to relate their prices closer to the spot market, where oil is selling at markedly lower levels to official rates.

'Utaybah warned the North Sea producers they would be the first losers in a price war, saying OPEC was in a stronger position. He also appealed to them to cooperate in the face of a serious situation.

As in October, Egypt and Mexico are present for the OPEC meeting, joined this time by Malaysia and Brunei. Their support is seen as important in helping to resolve the current crisis confronting oil exporting countries. Egypt's oil minister, 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, said Tuesday his country was still committed to keeping its production down in order to help boost demand in a glutted market.

GULF AFFAIRS

Mirage Jets Suspected Used in Ship Attack

GF190452 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
19 Dec 84 p 1

[By David Tucker]

[Excerpt] Iraq is thought to have used its new French-built Mirage jets for the first time against shipping in the Gulf.

Monday's raid on the Greek-owned *Aegis Cosmic* south of Khark Island would have been at the limit of the range of Iraq's Super Etendard fighter-bombers.

Gulf shipping sources said it was far more likely that Iraq used its new longer range Mirage F1-EQ5s to deliver the attack.

The Greek skipper of the *Aegis Cosmic* said in a ship-to-shore radio call that he "was attacked by a submarine." Captain Nicholas Papalios said no plane was seen or heard before the attack. "Therefore we suspect a submerged submarine was responsible for the attack," he added. Gulf sources discounted the submarine theory.

The *Aegis Cosmic* was only a few kilometres from where the supertanker *Ninemia* was hit by an Iraqi Exocet for a second time in two days. Iraq said it had another strike south of Khark yesterday but shipping sources in the Gulf were baffled by the claim. "There is no independent confirmation. There have been no maydays, no one knows anything about it," said the sources.

BAHRAIN

WAKH: Prime Minister Leaves for Europe

GF171815 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Manama, 18 Dec (WAKH) — Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah left here today for Europe on a private visit. Shaykh Khalifah was seen off by the Amir of Bahrain 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah, Crown Prince and Commander in Chief of the Bahrain Defence Force Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, ministers and top Bahraini officials. His highness the amir of Bahrain issued an amiri decree deputizing Shaykh Hamad as premier during Shaykh Khalifah's absence abroad.

KUWAIT

AL-ANBA' on Conflicts Among Tehran Leaders

GF181606 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 17 Dec 84 p 1

[Political editor's report]

[Text] Western diplomatic sources have described the situation in Tehran as liable to erupt at any time. They added that the conflict among the leaders of the regime over the war is no longer

a secret for those who are well-informed about the factions existing in the Iranian capital.

These sources have told *AL-ANBA'* that the struggle is now confined to three sides: the first calling for the continuation of the war with Iraq; the second — the most powerful and which is supported by Army officers — calling for a war of attrition, continuing with military preparation, and escalating terrorism abroad; and, the third — which is the weakest — calling for ending the war with Iraq.

It has been said that Imam Khomeini has not yet decided which side he will support. As usual, he tries to be patient. But Iranian diplomatic circles feel he will support the second side which calls for a war of attrition.

These sources said that the supporters of the shah abroad have intensified their contacts inside Iran recently, especially with the parties once described as liberal, or reform parties during the era of shah, and also with some of the officers who have been fired from military service. All of them are coordinating with some European countries in an attempt to create an opposition which will bring the son of the shah to power, and to prevent Iranian leftism from assuming power in the future which would make Iran an ally of the Soviet Union.

These sources stated that at present the ruling regime in Tehran is giving priority covertly to obtain weapons and military equipment from arms dealers in the black markets of Western Europe. It also has indulged in developing some types of weapons with Western technical aid.

The sources added that some of the leaders of the ruling regime in Tehran are aware of the extent of recent military developments in Iraq, and its ability to launch a powerful attack against the oil installations on Khark Island. They also know that Iraq does not want to implement this plan, because it still believes in the possibility of reaching a formula which will end the war. But these leaders have no potential in Tehran, because the Revolution Guards are becoming so powerful that all the leaders of the ruling regime want to get along with them. The Revolution Guards are supporting the first side which calls for the necessity of continuing the war.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Criticizes Foreign Bases in Region

GF181752 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
14 Dec 84 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Bases, and Illusions of Friendship"]

[Excerpts] When we wrote in our sister magazine *AL-NAHDAH* on the issue of the bases and facilities which the PDRY grants to the USSR and Eastern bloc countries and demanded their removal, we were speaking from a fundamental stand, which is based on total rejection of any foreign presence in our Gulf territory. We do not believe that such bases can possibly provide protection or security for the countries in which in they are located, because past experiences have proved that holding firm to our capabilities is the best method of protection and security, and closes the door in the face of bizarre and evil trends.

When we call for the need to close Soviet bases in the PDRY, in Ethiopia, and other regions which are near to us, we do not exclude U.S. and other bases. All such bases constitute a direct danger to the host country itself, and impede every form of cooperation and integration on the national level.

The foundations on which such cooperation is supposed to be established do not allow for ties between one Arab country and certain blocs through treaties or military facilities, which we well know are merely a cover for intervention in the internal affairs of countries and an instrument to strike at every unifying or nationalist tendency. If we concentrate, in particular, on the facilities which Aden gives to the Soviets, it is because we do not find in Soviet policies toward our important causes, particularly the Palestinian issue, anything except policies identical to those of the United States.

Both countries vie for control and for the gaining of new spheres of influence, especially in this vital and strategic region. They are looking for loopholes to infiltrate the region, under the pretext of protection and the cover of friendship. Perhaps this foreign military presence is nothing but colonialism in a new form which aims at undermining the foundations to bring about security and stability through the methods and capabilities of the region itself.

We, in the Gulf, have made a considerable move toward cooperation and coordination, taking into account that security in this region is the responsibility of the region's sons alone. Therefore, we do not want any Arab country, including the PDRY, to be tied to [foreign] bases and facilities because this will hinder the ability of this country to join its sister countries and will reduce its contribution to the joint Arab efforts in support and defense of the Arab cause. Within this framework we believe that the presence of Soviet bases in Aden poses a threat to the PDRY itself and to the Gulf. We also believe that an alliance with one of the camps cannot keep our region away from struggles and intrigues.

SAUDIA ARABIA

Senegalese Foreign Minister Arrives in Jeddah

LD171828 Riyadh SPA in English 1230 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Jeddah, Dec 17, SPA — Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall left here today for Sanaa after a few days visit to Saudi Arabia during which he had talks with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. In Sanaa, he will attend the Islamic foreign ministers conference, starting tomorrow.

UAE

Further Reportage on Visit of PRC Trade Delegation

Joint Projects Discussed

GF190700 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Dec 84 p 16

[Ibrahim Ahmad dispatch from Dubayy]

[Text] The PRC trade delegation has welcomed two proposals by the Dubayy Chamber of Commerce and Industry to establish a joint PRC-Arab chamber of commerce and an Arab-PRC bank to finance development projects in the PRC and promote trade between the PRC and the UAE.

Sa'id Jum'ah al-Nabudah, head of the Dubayy Chamber of Commerce and Industry, members of board of directors of the chamber of commerce, and a number of businessmen received the PRC trade delegation headed by Sun Fang, vice chairman of the PRC Council for the Promotion of International Trade, on 17 December. Sa'id Jum'ah al-Nabudah said that this was the second delegation that the UAE has received since the establishment of full diplomatic representation between the two countries. He said that the PRC is 11th among countries which export goods to the UAE through Dubayy. In 1983 UAE imports from the PRC totaled 489 million dirhams, compared with 426 million in 1982 and 501 million in 1981, mostly in the form of industrial commodities. Al-Nabudah said: We discussed with the first the PRC mission the establishment of a PRC trade center in Dubayy for introducing products and following up the spheres of industrial and commercial cooperation. We also discussed the subject of encouraging delegations' visits and holding trade exhibitions.

Sa'id Jum'ah al-Nabudah proposed establishing a joint Arab-PRC chamber in cooperation with the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce comprised of 22 Arab countries, which has established joint chambers of commerce with numerous countries. The PRC delegation welcomed the proposal and promised to study it in detail, as they have no experience of chambers of commerce.

The head of the Dubayy Chamber of Commerce also proposed the establishment of an Arab-PRC bank by businessmen to finance projects and developments. The head of the PRC delegation requested details on this proposal for discussion with the PRC Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Sun Fang, vice chairman of the PRC Council for the Promotion of International Trade and head of the PRC trade delegation, extended an invitation to the head of the Dubayy Chamber of Commerce to lead a high-level delegation to the PRC to discuss fields of cooperation between the UAE and the PRC as soon as possible. He said that the PRC has established joint industrial projects with European countries — Italy, the FRG, and Finland, for example — and an industrial project with Kuwait and Tunisia to produce fertilizers.

Senior officials in these countries are interested in the latter project. He said that the PRC welcomes any new investments following the implementation of the open-door policy. There are specialized institutions to cooperate with businessmen and facilitate their missions in cooperation with the PRC Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

The PRC delegation will visit Muscat on 19 December as the final stop in a tour which has so far included Kuwait, Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, and Dubayy.

Deputy Premier Meets Iranian, Sudanese Envoys

GF181510 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT
18 Dec 84

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid, deputy prime minister and Dubai heir apparent, received in his office today Iranian Ambassador to the UAE Mahmud Sadat Madar-Shahi and Sudanese Ambassador 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Hamid Ibrahim. During the two audiences, areas of cooperation between the UAE and Iran and Sudan were discussed.

Seminar Held on Anti-Arab U.S. Media

GF181309 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
18 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Mervat Diab]

[Excerpts] Means of countering hostile U.S. media campaigns against Arabs were discussed at a seminar in Sharjah yesterday. The seminar was organised by the Arab-American People's Association in cooperation with the Sharjah Cultural Club.

"Arab Stereotypes in America", a slide show, and some films were shown at the seminar by a delegation of the Arab-American Association Incorporated (AAMI). The five-member delegation is visiting the UAE as part of a fact-finding tour of the region. It will also visit Qatar, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Jordan and Syria. "Arab Stereotypes in America", an AAMI production, depicts the prevailing image of Arabs in the mass media, popular literature, textbooks and its impact on various sections of the U.S. society. The show was aimed at pinpointing the effects of prejudices and discrimination against Arabs in the U.S.

Dr Samir Abraham, AAMI chairman and leader of the delegation, told KHALEEJ TIMES that the association's main objective was to promote the understanding of Arab culture and heritage in the U.S. The association is now planning to start broadcasts, via satellite, for the Arab world. The Arab-American people's association, he said, had agreed to help the AAMI in raising funds for its programmes.

PDRY**Further Reportage on Visit of USSR Parliamentary Group****Delegation Departs**

GF181518 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
18 Dec 84

[Text] The Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Comrade Bayken Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, member of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Presidium, and member of the CPSU Central Committee, left Aden today following an official visit to the PDRY. During his visit he held talks with a number of officials at the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council on the firm cooperation relations between our country and the Soviet Union in various fields.

An official farewell was held for Comrade Bayken Ashimov and

the accompanying delegation. They were seen off by Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and first deputy prime minister; Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; 'Ali Salami, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the PDRY parliamentary branch; and Vladislav Zhukov, Soviet ambassador in Aden.

A joint press statement on this visit will be carried at 2100 [1800 GMT] today.

Joint Statement Issued

For the TASS report on the joint statement issued on the visit of Bayken Ashimov, vice-president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the PDRY see the 19 December Middle East & North Africa section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Chairman Receives PFLP Official 18 Dec

GF190608 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
18 Dec 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office today Brother 'Abu 'Ali Mustafa, assistant secretary general of the PFLP. He congratulated him on the 17th anniversary of the formation of the PFLP.

During the meeting, they discussed a number of matters related to strengthening the struggle relations between the YSP and the PFLP, in addition to reviewing current developments on the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

During the meeting, the brother secretary general emphasized the great importance of continuing the struggle for consolidating the cohesion of Arab nationalist progressive forces in the course of the struggle against imperialist, Zionist and reactionary schemes which threaten Arab liberation movements. He pointed out that the PDRY will continue its support for the struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, toward their right to self-determination and to return and establish their national state. He emphasized that the PDRY will continue its efforts toward safeguarding PLO unity and consolidating Palestinian national unity.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee.

YAR

Further Reportage on ICO Meeting in Sanaa

More Delegates, Officials Arrive

GF181258 [Editorial Report] Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic in its newscast at 1200 GMT on 18 December carries an 8-minute report from poor reception on the arrival of more ICO ministers and officials for the 15th Islamic foreign ministers' conference to be held in Sanaa beginning 18 December.

Those officials arriving include: Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign affairs minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign affairs minister; Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department; Tahir al-Misri, Jordanian foreign affairs minister; Beji Caid Essebsi, Tunisian foreign affairs minister; Frederic Affo, Benin minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Ahmad Muhammad 'Ali, chairman of the Islamic Bank for Development.

Saudi Minister Comments on Arrival

LD182149 Riyadh SPA in English 1205 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Sanaa, Dec 18, SPA — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived here today at the head of the Kingdom's delegation to attend the 15th Islamic foreign ministers conference due to start in Sanaa later today. On arrival, he expressed hope that the conference would come out with positive resolutions in line with Muslims' great expectations to resolve issues of common concern to the Islamic world.

Prince Sa'ud said the conference would concentrate on political issues led by the Palestine cause, the Iran-Iraq war and the Afghanistan problem. They will also discuss ways of enhancing inter-Islamic cooperation and proving that the Islamic world's cooperation with rest of world states emerged from true principles of fraternity and brotherhood, he added. "It gives us a great honor to welcome North Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for opening the conference," Prince Sa'ud said.

Later, Prince Sa'ud met with the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Jordan, as part of side-meetings prior to the start of 15th session of the Islamic foreign ministers in Sanaa later today. He held consultations and exchanges with the foreign ministers on items of the conference agenda and matters of common interest.

President Receives Velayati

GF190500 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the Supreme People's Congress, today received Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who is leading his country's delegation to the ICO foreign ministers' conference.

The Iranian minister conveyed to President 'Ali greetings from President Khamene'i and his good wishes for the conference. The president leader requested the Iranian minister to convey his greetings to President 'Ali Khamene'i and his best wishes for the Iranian people. Bilateral relations were discussed during the meeting.

GCC Ministers Coordinate Positions

LD182153 Kuwait KUNA in English 1023 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Sanaa, Dec 18 (KUNA) — The GCC states' foreign ministers held a meeting here Tuesday at the hotel suite of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al Faysal. KUNA was informed that the ministers reviewed, during their meeting, the agenda items of the 15th session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, to be held here today, and agreed to coordinate the GCC states stance toward several issues listed on the agenda.

Gulf sources said that the GCC states will seek a conference resolution to punish those who hijack civilian airplanes and endanger the lives of innocent passengers and to provide preventive measures against any party supporting such terroristic practices. The GCC states' concern to seek such a resolution, was following the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner last week, which resulted of the death of two American passengers.

Syrian Confers With Delegates

JN181439 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Sanaa, 18 Dec (SANA) — 'Isam al-Na'ib, assistant foreign minister and head of the Syrian delegation to the meetings of the 15th ICO foreign ministers session in Sanaa, has met with Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign liaison; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, PDRY foreign minister; and Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister. Al-Na'ib also met with ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti and Mauritanian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Abd El Kader Ould Didi.

The talks dealt with the agenda of the ICO meetings and the need to make the conference succeed in a way that will preserve previous ICO resolutions and give them momentum away from any distortion.

During these meetings the participants discussed the need to support the Palestinian revolution, which epitomizes the Palestinian Arab people's aspirations, in accordance with PNC resolutions that consider armed struggle a top priority and the method whereby the Palestinian people can restore their inalienable national rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of their own independent state on their national soil. They also discussed the need to expose 'Arafat's capitulatory trend and to confront the Camp David accords and their results as well as anything than could harm the essence of Palestinian Arab struggle.

The talks also revolved around the illegitimacy of the presence of the Egyptian delegation in the conference because it does not abide by the ICO decisions that rejected and condemned the Camp David accords and because Egypt's restoration to the

organization is not consistent with the Islamic summit resolutions so long as the Egyptian regime continues to abide by these accords.

'Arafat Urges End to Gulf War

*GF181846 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[“Text” of call by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir ‘Arafat to the 15th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Sanaa — date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Glory be to him who carried his servant by night from the Holy Mosque to the further mosque, the precincts of which we have blessed, that we might show him some of our signs. He is the all-hearing, the all-seeing. [Koranic verse]

Holy Jerusalem, which suffers Israeli occupation, appeals to the Iraqi and Iranian leaderships to stop their war. Jerusalem calls on them in the name of Islam and the usurped sanctities to end the war immediately, and stop the shedding of the blood of Iraqi and Iranian Muslims, and liberate the usurped Palestinian soil. We make this fraternal and sincere call, to the Iranian leadership in particular, to accept the efforts made to end the war. One billion Muslims are watching them and await their decision.

Five years have passed since the beginning of the Iraq-Iran war and it has become clear to all the masses of our Islamic nation that Israel is the first party to benefit from the absence of the two largest Islamic military powers in the Gulf and their distraction from the liberation of Palestine.

Those who lose by this war are Iraq and Iran and their peoples, and also Palestine and its people, and the whole Islamic nation. But for this war Israel would not have dared to invade Lebanon and besiege Beirut and attack the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. It would not have dared today to send its saboteurs and terrorists on various attempts to destroy Al-Aqsa Mosque, the first Qiblah and the third among the three holiest mosques, in order to erect the so-called Solomon's Temple in its place.

We appeal to you to end this war at once. Let it be an Islamic resolution. By your conference here to end this war by all means so that the liberation of the usurped land and sanctities and the liberation of Al-Aqsa Mosque may become the first aim of Muslims. The walls of Jerusalem are waiting for the Islamic and Arab armies; they do not want to see the continuation of the war among the Islamic and Arab armies.

In the name of Palestine and in the name of the mujahidin, in the name of our true Islam, in the name of the blood of Muslims, we appeal to Tehran and Baghdad to respond to the call of the usurped sanctities, so that our conference here may become a blessed conference, in which the blood of Muslims is preserved from being shed, and for the joining of all energies and capabilities on the road of jihad to Holy Jerusalem, the precincts of which we have blessed. God is behind the intention.

[Signed] Yasir ‘Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces

President Salih Opens Conference

*GF181942 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[“Text” of speech delivered by Colonel ‘Ali ‘Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, at the opening of the 15th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Sanaa on 18 December — recorded]

[Text] In the name of the God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. Praise be to God and prayers and peace be upon his faithful prophet.

Brother chairman of the conference, brother heads and members of delegations, brother secretary general of the ICO, brother struggler Yasir ‘Arafat, brother conferees: It is my pleasure, on behalf of the people and the Government of the YAR and on my own behalf, to welcome you who have come from different parts of the Islamic world united by the Islamic religion to convene your conference in Sanaa as guests of the ancestors of the prophet. Peace be upon him and his sons who had the honor of contributing in hoisting the banner of Islam and the spreading of its teachings in the western and eastern parts of the world. They carried the candles of light and faith to all humanity.

I thank you for your concern about the conference and your acceptance to attend it. This great gathering brings extreme pleasure and comfort to all of us because it crystallizes the unity of Muslims, no matter how distant their countries are from each other, and no matter how different their languages and their ways of life. Their hearts are united and full of faith. They are guided by the divine Islamic principles which factually reiterate on earth the immortal God's call: And know that this community of yours is one community, and I am your Lord. So take me as your protector. [Koranic verse]

Your conference today is convening under a situation of danger and activities and conspiracies against Islam and the Muslims. Everywhere we observe plots being implemented one after another. This demands from us a high degree of alertness and purification of ourselves to overcome all steps aimed at undermining the unity of Muslims. This is the right path which will strengthen the unity and the dignity of Muslims and abort all plots. The Islamic world represents a power which cannot be underestimated. It possesses great manpower and economic capabilities which will enable it to advance further along the path of civilization and to impose its existence as a world of one united religion based on right, justice, goodness, and peace.

We should take the good example of the blessed prophet and his supporters and his followers. We must strongly and fully adhere to the Islamic religion.

Brothers, our Islamic nation has the sacred duty to liberate Islamic territories and Islamic holy possessions, foremost of which is Jerusalem and the mosque of Prophet Muhammad

which have been usurped by Zionist gangs which have used every destructive means to achieve their expansionist and occupationist goals. If the issue of Jerusalem is considered a challenge to our Islamic faith, then the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories, the expulsion of people, and its continued occupation of some of our Islamic Arab lands represents no less a challenge.

What is happening in occupied Palestine, the Syrian Golan Heights, and occupied southern Lebanon, and what is happening to the Muslim nation throughout the world requires all of us to rise to the level necessary to face all these challenges and to carry out the duties God has set for us.

Conferees, the present situation of the Muslim nation is a bitter one. The matter is not confined to differences in views and stands, but has gone far and become serious: A fierce war is in its 5th year between two Muslim peoples in Iraq and Iran without the Muslim world taking a decisive stand to stop this destructive war, a war that is costing a great deal of bloodshed and exhausting the Muslims' wealth and resources. We hope that the ICO will continue its efforts and hasten to end the conflict between the two neighboring Muslim countries. We are still waiting for the moment when the guns stop and the sound of reason, love, brotherhood, and peace wins.

Brother delegation members, one of the most important results expected from your esteemed conference is that it produces positive results to strengthen economic cooperation among ICO member countries and to tackle economic problems facing the less developed member countries, to encourage and safeguard investments and strengthen development programs in the Muslim world, and to draw up the appropriate frameworks to expand cooperation among Muslim countries in various economic, cultural, and social fields.

We hope that the sentiments of amity, tolerance, the resolution of differences, and the concentration of efforts to achieve a unified stand on the issues on your conference's agenda will be embodied in this conference, in order to achieve the aspirations of the Muslim nation and its expectations from this important Muslim gathering — and most of you have traveled thousands of miles to attend this gathering.

The YAR will make maximum efforts in cooperation with the ICO Secretariat to achieve success for the conference and to draw up a clear program of action that will put an end to all contradictions and differences and that will concentrate on the commitment to draw up an Islamic plan that will strengthen cooperation among us in the political, economic, and social fields so that we will be able to confront all the challenges facing our Muslim nation.

In conclusion allow me, brothers, to salute through you my brothers their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses the kings, presidents, and amirs of the states of the Muslim world and all

our Muslim peoples whom you represent. Once again I welcome you in your homeland and among your kinfolk. Peace be upon you and God's mercy and blessings. [applause]

Habib Chatti Addresses Session

*GF182006 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
18 Dec 84*

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, this evening opened the meetings of the 15th conference of Islamic foreign ministers. He delivered an important inauguration speech.

Brother Habib Chatti, ICO secretary general, then gave a speech in which he praised the YAR president, government, and people. He expressed his gratitude and thanks to the YAR Government and the Yemeni people for the special patronage of the conference by His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and for the warm hospitality and welcome and the fine preparations for the conference, which has provided a special atmosphere of fraternity and has made everyone confident that this meeting will fulfill its objective. He praised the role the YAR has played on the Islamic scene since the ICO was established. He said: The YAR has made constructive and fruitful contributions in all the Islamic meetings which have been held so far. He expressed the hope that such contributions will continue to enhance the hoped-for Islamic solidarity and serve the causes of muslims.

In his speech, Habib Chatti affirmed that the Palestine cause, and the cause of holy Jerusalem in particular will receive the utmost attention of the ICO. He noted that the violation of the sanctity of Islam in the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem was the first motive for establishing the ICO. He emphasized that salvaging this capital, with its Muslim character, is on the top of priorities of the ICO's activities.

Habib Chatti dealt with the Iraq-Iran war and pointed out that the ICO has exerted intensive efforts based on the deliberations of the Mecca ICO summit conference to reconcile the two warring parties. He said efforts continue to end this tragedy which has been sapping the Muslim nation for 4 years.

Concluding, Brother Habib Chatti called on the Muslim nation to preserve the legitimacy of the ICO, support it, and advocate its continued openness to those ideologies and modern society are in line with its objectives, like those of the Nonaligned Movement, because fateful causes and challenges facing the Muslim nation require a strong organization to work to achieve those results which can effectively contribute in shaping the history of humanity [word indistinct] among nations.

Foreign Minister al-Majid on Foreign Policy Aims

PM180954 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 10 Dec 84 p 7

[Unattributed report on lecture delivered by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid at the Nasir Higher Military Academy in Cairo: "Priorities of Egyptian Foreign Policy as Seen by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid: Coordinated Arab Stand Required To Match Events"]

[Excerpts] MAYU has obtained the text of the foreign minister's lecture to the Nasir Higher Military Academy. The following are the highlights of the lecture regarding Egyptian national security and foreign policy:

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign minister and member of the NDP Political Bureau, said that strategy in foreign policy is the science of developing and using the state's inherent capabilities to achieve the national political aims using diplomacy, or by placing the state's international weight in the calculations of the other parties.

The foreign minister said that national security is the objective and the goal, and that foreign policy is one of the two means to achieve the objective. If military strength is the effective means for achieving national security, in view of the calculated deterrent strength it represents in peacetime and a defense or domination force during wartime, foreign policy and its consistent practice are tantamount to preserving national security interests and, transcending that, to achieving greater additions and capabilities for the state's inherent strength.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the documents that constitute the legal framework defining the movement of Egyptian foreign policy are the Egyptian constitution, the Integration Charter [with Sudan], the UN Charter, the Arab League Charter, the ICO Charter, and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and its supplements.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed in the lecture at the Nasir Higher Military Academy that Egypt's foreign policy priorities are governed by several considerations, foremost among which are:

1. That Egyptian national security means the security of the Nile valley, both north and south, on the basis of the concept that security is indivisible and that strategic interests are one. This is in addition to the fact that our link with the Sudanese people is a fateful link that goes back to the dawn of history and unwavering popular will. Therefore proceeding toward the achievement of the objectives of integration between Egypt and Sudan, as laid down in the Integration Charter, to achieve gradual and carefully considered unity, is foremost among the priorities of the Egyptian foreign policy, not only to achieve the hopes and aspirations of the people of the Nile, but also as an unfailing guarantee for the national security of the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples, and in quest for further stability, security, development, and progress on the banks of our great river, the lifeline and maker of human civilization.

2. Our concept of national security is organically linked to the security of the Arab homeland. Egypt's affiliation to this

homeland has been forged by mutual popular sentiments. Egypt's position with respect to that affiliation has been defined by the sincere will of the Arab peoples; it is an affiliation which we are anxious to stress and to deepen at every stage of national struggle. Therefore, our view of interests and danger stems from our beliefs and the definition of our role in preserving the Arab civilization, heritage, and holy shrines. We are certain that the Arab nation can achieve its national objectives and protect its vital interests under the umbrella of a just and comprehensive peace, which protects all the peoples of the area from the dangers of aggression and foreign intervention and enables it to mobilize its resources and capabilities for the purposes of development and progress.

3. I would like to reaffirm Egyptian diplomacy's commitment to achieving the desired objective of Egypt's move toward peace, as was confirmed by his excellency the president in his speech on 24 June 1984, when he said: "The starting point in the comprehensive peace in the coming stage is to work toward the solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, with the active participation of the PLO in its capacity as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. This action requires a coordinated Arab stand to meet the circumstances, commensurate with the historical responsibility, characterized by seriousness, and devoid of maneuvers. We all are losers because of missing opportunities to enable this people to enjoy their fundamental rights."

No historical record can deal with the cause of the Palestinian people separately from Egypt's role, its sacrifices, and its continuing commitment that stems from the firm belief that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East problem. It is impossible to separate the establishment of peace or the spreading of tension from the need for the parties concerned to reach a comprehensive and just settlement for this problem. Several formulas to settle this problem have been put forward and are still being put forward. Depending on their origin, these formulas give prominence to one factor or another, but they all agree on the essence of the problem, on defining the parties to it, and on accepting that negotiation is the civilized way to solve all disputes. Egypt has let slip no opportunity to stress the importance of the time factor in achieving this objective. Jordan's brave step of resuming full diplomatic relations with Egypt, then the president's visit to Jordan in October, were the ray of hope for proceeding in the right direction — toward reuniting the Arab ranks and unifying thought for the sake of forging ahead on the path to comprehensive peace and ensuring total freedom of expression for the Palestinian people, under the PLO leadership, and to restoring their inalienable national rights and proceed toward a full settlement in our region.

There is no doubt that our interest in achieving a just and comprehensive settlement for the Palestinian problem and, consequently, for the Middle East problem, stems from our concept of Egyptian national security, with its political, military, and economic dimensions, in addition to the fact that it is a popular demand and a consensus of will among the Arab peoples and the peace-loving world community.

If we are to express satisfaction at some of the progress achieved in the political and security situation in sisterly Lebanon, Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory has become an inevitable

necessity for the restoration of peace, reassurance, and stability in that sisterly country. It is also necessary to calm the feelings that have been aroused by Israel's repeated attacks on the Lebanese people and the Palestinian people.

4. The fact that the Egyptian people hold their national soil sacred need not be reaffirmed with regard either to Israel or any other country. Any attempt to put forward new concepts regarding a single inch of Egyptian territory is not only rejected by every Egyptian, but would also have psychological effects hindering the promotion of the sense of truth and commitment to peace with respect to the other party. It is also doomed to failure because the concept of land in the awareness of every Egyptian is organically linked to the concept of dignity and honor and is therefore not subject to bargaining.

I would like to pause in this regard at what has been said about Israel's usurpation of a piece of land in the disputed border area at Tabah and reaffirm what I have already said — that Egypt did not allow Israel to move the barbed wire on the borders of the disputed area and has not turned a blind eye to such action by Israel.

5. The fulfillment of international obligations is a firm and permanent mainstay of Egyptian foreign policy action. Likewise, Egypt establishes its relations with the other parties in the international community on the basis of others' commitment to what Egypt is committed to. According to this principle, we have demanded that Israel respect its commitments under the pacts between the two countries with regard to both peace with Egypt and the framework for solving the Palestinian problem. We have declared that Israel should not take us for granted with regard to its practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied territory or its aggressions against Lebanon.

6. Equally important with regard to Egyptian foreign policy priorities is Egypt's African affiliation, both in the field of Egyptian-African bilateral relations and within the OAU framework, in which Egypt is proud of its pioneering role. Egypt is therefore anxious to preserve the OAU and the solidarity of its countries, and will continue to play its effective and dynamic role, to which our African people look for the sake of a better future, in which the peoples' prosperity prevails and freedom and total independence for all the struggling people of the continent are achieved.

The future of Egyptian-African relations and of the Egyptian fund for aid to African countries will always remain an objective and a means to which Egyptian diplomacy will give high priority in its actions.

His excellency the president's visit to the African states early this year, the visits of brother heads of African states and senior African officials to Egypt, Egypt's constructive participation in all the African conferences and political, economic, cultural, and scientific meetings, and the efforts of the Egyptian diplomatic missions, are true evidence of the great effectiveness of Egypt's African role, its commitment to this continent, and its determination to continue to defend the continent's vital issues.

Point seven dealt with the sphere of nonalignment with regard to Egypt, point eight with Egypt's relations with the superpowers, point nine with Egypt's relations with the European countries, and point ten with Egypt's relations with Asia and Latin America.

Further on Visit of Sultan of Brunei

Al-Baz on Talks

NC181204 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 18 Dec (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, said that today's talks between President Husni Mubarak and Sultan of Brunei Hassanal Bolkiah dealt with the Middle East problem, the Gulf war, and some Asian issues.

In a statement following the 75-minute talks, Al-Baz said the two sides underscored the need to achieve a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory and to resolve the Palestinian issue. He added that the two sides also stressed the need to immediately end the Iraqi-Iranian war, pointing to its negative and dangerous results on all the Gulf and Middle East states. He noted that both sides discussed some Asian issues of interest to the Afro-Asian countries and primarily to the two countries.

Asked about the two countries' stand on the current war in Afghanistan, Dr al-Baz affirmed that their stand is in line with the Islamic states' stand on this war. He said: "We hope that current efforts will lead to the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Afghanistan and to the Afghan people running their own affairs."

Mubarak, Bolkiah Continue Talks

NC190854 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 19 Dec (MENA) — At Al-Qubbah Palace this morning, President Husni Mubarak held a closed session of talks with Bruneian Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah to continue yesterday's discussions — discussions that dealt with economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries. President Mubarak and his guest discussed Middle East issues, including the Palestine problem, the Lebanese issue, and the Iraq-Iran war. They also discussed African and Asian issues, including the foreign presence in Afghanistan.

Sultan Departs for Amman

NC190911 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0842 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 19 Dec (MENA) — Bruneian Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah and his delegation left Cairo for Amman this morning on a 4-day visit to Jordan. The guest was accorded an official send-off at Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace. He was seen off by President Husni Mubarak.

AL-AHRAM Criticizes U.S. Stand on Mideast Peace*PM181039 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 14 Dec p 3*

[Editorial: "The U.S. Attitude and the Arab Responsibility"]

[Text] When receiving the new Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, President Reagan stated that Egypt and the United States agree on the achievement of peace and the quest to create stability and development in the Middle East for all the peoples of the region. Only 24 hours later the United States, together with Israel and Canada, stood out against international unanimity at the General Assembly regarding the Palestinians' right to establish an independent state of their own and the need to hold an international conference to be attended by the PLO, the Arab countries concerned, Israel, and the five big powers in the Security Council.

It may be true that the United States and Egypt agree on the achievement of peace, but obviously it is an agreement only on the ultimate objective, not touching on the means by which the objective can be reached. This is in addition to the fact that there is disagreement on concepts regarding the basic principle, which makes talk about just and lasting peace a kind of dream, a kind of wishful thinking.

Egypt and world opinion, as the voting at the recent General Assembly has clearly shown, believe that the only way to achieve stability in the area, in light of the present circumstances and the present situation in the Middle East, is to convene an international peace conference. Meanwhile, Washington is opposing this for considerations of its own, relating to curbing the Soviet role in the area. It is also responding to Israel's desire in considering direct negotiations the only way for the establishment of peace.

Egypt believes that talk about peace is futile unless the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is a basic party to it. In the meantime, the United States supports the Israeli position of not recognizing the PLO or negotiating with it.

Furthermore Egypt, supported by the majority of the world community, believes it impossible to establish stability in the area without the Palestinians' obtaining their legitimate rights, foremost of which is the right to establish an independent state of their own. But the United States still sponsors the Israeli view, portraying the Palestinian problem as a refugee problem.

What concerns us here, is to seek to exploit the U.S. desire for peace and consider it a starting point for a difficult and continuing dialogue with the U.S. Administration, to strengthen that desire and convince Washington to sponsor the means that the world community believe is best for the establishment of peace.

What concerns us even more is to argue, while Egyptian diplomacy is successfully continuing the dialogue with the U.S. Administration, that agreement on the objective alone is not sufficient, that there must also be agreement on the means and contexts, and that Arab diplomacy must use its close relations with Washington to convince it of the importance of responding to the desire of the world community. Let the recent General Assembly resolution be a starting point for a serious Arab move

to give the resolution the necessary backing to make it implementable, particularly since support for Israel is now been confined to the United States and Canada.

AL-AHALI Discusses Israeli Nuclear Capability*PM180953 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 5 Dec 84 p 3*

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad article: "Israel Owns 100 Atomic Bombs"]

[Text] Until the early eighties, the belief was that Israel owned about 10 atomic bombs; in 1982 it jumped to 25. A few days ago, the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington published a report estimating Israel's nuclear strength at 50 to 100 atomic bombs.

The jump from 10 to 100 bombs is not merely a "quantitative" jump but a qualitative one as well, since Israel's desire to manufacture 10 bombs could be attributed to "defensive" needs, to be used as its "ultimate weapon" in the case of an all-out Arab attack.

But the likelihood of Israel becoming the target of an all-out Arab attack was never a possibility. Although some Arab regimes make statements declaring their intention to launch such an attack, the fact is that they do so to cover their failure to do anything that would ensure defending dignity and regaining rights. Therefore, Israel is not in need of atomic bombs to preserve its existence and entity.

What is certain, however, is that the jump in Israel's nuclear stockpile from 10 to 100 bombs refutes any allegation that it produces these weapons for defensive purposes. Indeed this reveals its fiercely "offensive" strategy, a strategy by which it wants to subjugate the area from Pakistan in the east, to Libya in the west, and to the Arabian Peninsula in the south, to its military hegemony. This shows that this vast area falls within the "Israeli security" perimeter, and that Israel's concept of "security" is its nuclear supremacy. This new Israeli hegemony applies to Egypt — the most powerful Arab country — before it applies to any other country, because Egypt has signed the non-proliferation treaty, which Israel has not.

The offensive nature of Israel's nuclear strategy became evident with its raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, which was built for peaceful purposes. This fact was confirmed by Francois Mitterrand, who under no circumstances can be accused of wanting to cheat or mislead Israel. Nevertheless, Israel permitted itself to launch a blatant attack on Iraq and direct a preemptive strike against the Iraqi reactor out of fear that any neighboring country might acquire a nuclear capability, even if for peaceful purposes.

This Israeli behavior raises an extremely important question, namely the nuclear equilibrium with countries like Israel and South Africa that produce nuclear weapons but do not declare them. And despite the fact that they possess nuclear weapons, they want to be treated like all other neighboring countries, that is, nonnuclear powers. Yet if any neighboring country builds a nuclear capability, it will be attacked on the pretext that all the countries of the area should remain below the nuclear power

level, while Israel and South Africa are the first to violate such rule.

The nuclear formula here is radically different from that which governs the confrontation between the two superpowers, or the two world camps, in that the nuclear stockpile in both countries is known and the type of nuclear arms is also known. Therefore negotiations to stop the nuclear arms race here becomes possible, even if only in theory. But in the case of Israel and South Africa the elements of the formula are unknown. Israel continues to deny that it possesses nuclear weapons, while it has a stockpile of 100 bombs. How can Israel be brought to account? Indeed, by what logic are the neighboring countries asked to give up the attempt to acquire a military nuclear capability?

It is worth noting here that advanced countries like Sweden, for example, are capable of producing nuclear weapons but have voluntarily refrained from doing so. On the other hand Third World countries less capable of producing nuclear weapons are likely, after a few years, to become nuclear powers as a result of the existence of countries like Israel, which produces nuclear weapons and does not declare them, and is indeed becoming a major nuclear power with all the dangers entailed for the area and for the whole world.

Communique on Air Strikes, Other Actions

*JN181725 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
18 Dec 84*

[Communique No 1,684 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 18 December 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Iraq's blessed heroes are stationed on the homeland's great borders, monitoring the enemy's evil intentions, and embodying with their activities their true faith, efficient performance, and high preparedness to inflict shocking defeats on the aggressors. The results of operations for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. As an affirmation of Iraq's right and ability to impose a siege on Khark Island and other Iranian ports and in order to prevent the Iranian regime from using its oil exports to prolong the war and aggression against our people, the valiant sky hawks this morning carried out one of their famous raids against a large maritime target, hitting it accurately and effectively. They returned to base triumphantly with God's care and protection.

2. In a bold and successful raid, the valiant heroes of the helicopter gunships delivered an effective strike against enemy positions in the operational sector east of Basra, inflicting losses on personnel and equipment. They destroyed two personnel boats and killed six occupants. Our helicopters returned safely, praise be to God.

3. Our forward units carried out effective artillery strikes against several enemy targets opposite our positions in the operational sector east of Basra and against enemy hardware stockpiles. One of the enemy's hardware stockpiles was detonated. The strikes were effective and fires could be seen in the enemy positions.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our forward units, using artillery and other weapons, pounded enemy positions, destroying one infantry position and killing its occupants.

4. The brave artillery men directed fire at enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector of the operational theater, scoring accurate and effective hits and killing four of the enemy personnel.

5. One of our forward units' patrols in the Maysan sector pounded an enemy base, destroyed one enemy boat, and killed five troops. All the patrol's men returned safely to their positions after carrying out their duty.

6. An assembly of enemy vehicles and troops in the northern sector of the operational theater was violently and effectively pounded with artillery and mortars. One of the enemy troops was killed.

7. This evening the vile enemy shelled some civilian areas in Basra with heavy artillery.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 December 1984

Agriculture Minister Leaves for Bulgaria

JN190919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Dec (INA) — 'Abd al-Latif Yunis, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, left for Sofia today to head the Iraqi delegation to the 16th session of the Iraqi-Bulgarian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation.

During this visit the minister will hold talks with Bulgarian officials on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. He will also sign a protocol on joint economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and Bulgaria.

Phalangists, PSP View Security Plan

Karamah on Security Situation

NC181841 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Phalange Party leader Elie Karamah today reiterated the party's approval of the security plan for the coastal road, affirming that the Lebanese forces are undertaking their duties in defending the inhabitants of East Beirut, that they honor all cease-fires, and respond only in self-defense. The Lebanese Forces, he said, have no interest in escalating the situation, unlike those who initiate the shelling.

Karamah added: We are in a state of self-defense and we have the necessary means to defend ourselves. We hope, however, that we will not be forced to use these means because we are in favor of tranquility and stability (for all the Lebanese).

Speaking after a meeting of the Lebanese Front, Karamah warned against the deterioration of the security situation and called on all the parties concerned to do something about it. Regarding the Al-Naqurah talks, the Phalange Party leader stressed the need for its success, which could lead to the liberation of the south and the reassurance of its sons, and to the restoration of stability.

Druze Radio on Plan

NC182053 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 2000 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Informed sources in the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) have said that the security plan for the coast has transcended the framework of discussions into a detailed agreement between the government and the PSP. The PSP side expounded on points that constituted a common denominator during the tripartite meeting between Salim al-Huss, Nabih Birri, and Walid Junblatt. Consequently, according to these sources, the plan was ratified last Saturday after having been approved by the government, the PSP, and the Amal movement as well as by Damascus, which was informed of the provisions of the agreement, and which exchanged letters with the Lebanese authorities.

The PSP sources affirm their commitment to the political decision providing for reopening the coastal road to the south and to Tripoli, and for arranging the security situation in Iqlim al-Kharrub in accordance with the security plan in its final version, and on which agreement was reached.

It goes without saying that the withdrawal of the military presence of the Phalangists, of the Lebanese Forces, and of all armed men alien to the area, is a basic premise for the success of the plan. For this reason, the agreement (provided) for the formation of a committee comprising the Army, the Amal movement, the PSP, the Lebanese Forces, and French observers, to supervise the withdrawals.

These sources said that the plan also provides for the deployment of an Army battalion from Khaldah up to Al-Sa'diyat and another battalion from Al-Sa'diyat up to Al-Awwali and [name

indistinct]. The 12th Army Brigade in (?Al-Jiyah) will undertake to close the port in accordance with the (?Military) Council's decision. As for the Iqlim al-Kharrub, the Internal Security Forces will have the greater role supported, when necessary, by patrols of one Army company stationed in [words indistinct].

The PSP sources say that the PSP is ready to implement the plan at any time, to be determined by the Military Council. These sources say that the political pretexts accompanying the information campaigns, eruptions, and shelling are aimed at exploding the situation and obstructing the plan.

Army Command on Military Council's Meetings

NC181841 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT
18 Dec 84

[Text] The Army Command has issued the following statement: Following the Military Council's meetings, some newspapers and local private radios have been publishing and broadcasting reports about the security plan, the council's decisions, and the stances of certain parties. The command declares that whatever is being reported about the Military Council is mere speculation and is absolutely untrue. The command asks the media not to publish such reports unless they emanate from the Army Command's Directorate of Guidance.

Karami Meets With Hungarian Official

NC181242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
18 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Israel's inhuman practices in the south, and the efforts being made to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territories, were the focus of discussions at Government House today between Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Robert Garai, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs. The Hungarian ambassador to Lebanon attended the meeting, during which the discussions dealt with the situation in Lebanon, especially regarding Israel's occupation of Lebanese territory.

After the meeting Garai said: We discussed current issues and the details of the challenge facing us concerning the Israeli forces' withdrawal and the efforts being made in this regard on various levels. We also reviewed the aid that Hungary can grant to Lebanon and the development of bilateral economic cooperation.

Lebanese-Hungarian economic and trade relations were also discussed today by the Hungarian official and Victor Qasir, minister of economy, trade, and industry. After the meeting, Minister Qasir said that the discussions dealt with the means to promote bilateral cooperation, especially since Lebanon is a country open to the world. He added: As for the development projects to be implemented in Lebanon, we hope that the crisis will soon end so that Lebanon may regain its prosperity through the initiatives of Lebanese businessmen and by virtue of Lebanon's special location. He said that a country which has stood fast for 10 years can awaken from its slumber.

Birri Meets German Green Party Deputies

NC181617 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1515 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Minister of State for South and Reconstruction Affairs Nabih Birri briefed today a delegation representing deputies of the German Green Party on the general atmosphere prevailing in the south in light of the oppressive Israeli measures against innocent civilians and human rights. Mr Birri received the German delegation at 1100 this morning at his office in the UNESCO Building in the presence of his aide Haytham Jum'ah.

One of the delegation members stated that Minister Birri briefed them on the general situation in the south and that they talked about the two initiatives which they will launch during the European Parliament regarding the liberation of the south. He stated that the first initiative was to convey to the world the reality of the situation inside Lebanon and about the national resistance. The second initiative was briefed as forming a fact-finding committee to come to the south and witness the Israeli measures in an effort to support the south. [sentence as heard]

The delegation is expected to leave for the south tomorrow.

Al-Murabitun Delegation Meets USSR Ambassador

NC181924 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Excerpt] A delegation of the independent Nasirite movement — Al-Murabitun today visited the USSR Embassy in Beirut. The delegation, made of Nuhad Urfali, Fu'ad Hasan, and Dr Walid (?al-Sadiq), met with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov, Charge d'Affairs Yuriy Suslikov, and First Secretary Andrey Polyakov.

For 2 hours, the two sides assessed the current situation in light of the continued U.S. imperialist and anti-liberation policies and the recent Israeli practices in the south.

Lebanese Forces Warn Junblatt Against Shelling

NC181822 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] The Lebanese Forces' official spokesman said tonight that the peaceful citizens in East Beirut are still coming under the artillery fire of Junblatt, who wants to dictate his demands by force on the state and to achieve his goals at the expense of the Lebanese people in general and the Christians in particular.

The Lebanese Forces, which have so far maintained maximum self-restraint, warn Junblatt of the consequences of continuing his criminal actions and hope they will not be forced to retaliate.

The spokesman said: We have learned that Junblatt's supporters are making preparations to set up artillery emplacements in West Beirut. The Lebanese Forces urge the spiritual and civil Islamic leaders to seek to spare West Beirut the tragedies of shelling. The Lebanese Forces, which are aware of the goals

behind the installation of the artillery emplacements, will not be drawn into this destructive plan.

PSP Urges Druze To Demonstrate Against Shelling

NC181818 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] A responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] made the following statement:

Our residential areas in Al-Shuf, Iqlim al-Kharrub, Al-Matn, and Alayh have been subjected for 3 days to 155mm artillery shelling from the Lebanese Army positions in Al-Mukallis, Rumyah, Monte Verdi, the Republican Palace perimeter, the Defense Ministry, the Mont Lasalle School perimeter, and the (?Al-Jumhur) school. We would resort to the Security Arrangements Committee in the hope it would manage to stop the shelling. However, it became evident from the way the shelling is taking place that it is aimed at halting daily life in our areas, particularly after they failed through their agents and the booby-trapped cars to disrupt life.

We therefore call on the people of the coast from Al-Dawrah up to Al-Ma'amiltayn to stage a demonstration and express their rejection of the Army's blackmail and to put pressure on it in their own interests [words indistinct]. We also call on the people of the villages to expel the Army from the schools used by them as positions for artillery, which sows destruction and devastation in our areas. We hold them responsible if they keep silent about keeping these subversive bases in their areas.

VOAL Reports Resistance Acts, Uprising in South

NC181848 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Two operations were mounted today by the national and Islamic resistance in the south. The latest took place at 1430 when resistance men attacked an enemy patrol with rockets and machine guns as it was travelling near Dayr al-Zahrani in the Al-Nabatiyah District. The enemy suffered several casualties during the attack. Another enemy patrol responded by encircling the area and cutting the roads in all directions for more than 1 hour.

The other operation took place on the Kafr Kila road, where this morning resistance men attacked a patrol of Lahd's [army of southern Lebanon] with rockets and machine guns this morning. Several of Lahd's personnel were wounded during the attack.

Reports from the Ansar detention camp indicate that a new uprising took place there during the past 2 days. More than 20 detainees managed to escape. After finding out about the operation, the occupation forces (?intensified) their roadblocks and spent last night searching the villages and plains surrounding the camp. It is being said that three escapees were recaptured as a result, while the rest succeeded in their escape.

'Arafat Reportedly Asks Husayn To Negotiate

*JN190819 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT
19 Dec 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-BATH* says: Yesterday's news report that 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Jordanian court minister and King Husayn's special envoy, met with some U.S. and Zionist officials last week and informed them that Yasir 'Arafat and his clique have entrusted King Husayn to speak on behalf of the Palestinians and to hold direct negotiations with Israel, confirms all that has been said about King Husayn's meeting with Shim'on Peres, the enemy's prime minister.

This report also substantiates what some have been saying about undeclared direct negotiations among Israel, Husayn, and the 'Arafatist clique, and confirms that they have been going on for some time. These negotiations were secret before the convening of 'Arafat's divisionist council and have become public since its conclusion. This council was originally held so that direct negotiations with Israel could be carried out without any preconditions.

A review of the recent moves of the reactionary axis — 'Arafat, Husayn, Mubarak, and Saddam Husayn — makes one realize that these intensive moves in various directions by the parties to the reactionary and capitulatory axis were aimed at finalizing the formula of direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy. We say this not out of a process of deduction, but on the basis of what world news agencies and Arab and western press have recorded during the past few days.

AL-THAWRAH says: The serious development in the capitulatory and liquidatory move clearly shows that Yasir 'Arafat, not content with dividing the PLO and cancelling the solemnity of its representation of the Palestinian Arab people, also entrusted King Husayn with the prerogatives of the PLO and its institutions. This reaffirms that one of the objectives of King Husayn and 'Arafat is to liquidate the PLO, because 'Arafat is well aware that his illegal steps are rejected by the Palestinians and opposed by most of the Palestinian organizations and the national figures which form the PLO.

'Arafat also realizes that his illegal steps will be doomed to failure. That's why he is in a hurry to liquidate the PLO and transform it into mere offices for him and his clique and have nothing to do with all that is related to the struggle for the Palestinian cause, whether on the military level or that of political action. 'Arafat believes that the mandate he gave to King Husayn will be a fatal blow to the PLO and to the cause at the same time.

AL-THAWRAH stresses that the Palestinian masses and their national factions and revolutionary organizations are capable of protecting the cause. The conspiracy is now clear and exposed and the means to reply to it is a national duty; no party or faction can discard or hesitate in assuming responsibility to confront it in defense of the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian people's revolution, and the Palestinian people's legitimate right to their homeland.

Al-Shar', Murphy Discuss Israeli Withdrawal

*JN181813 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT
18 Dec 84*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, accompanied by William Eagleton, the U.S. ambassador in Damascus, in his office at 1815 today. The meeting was attended by Rashid al-Kilani, assistant foreign minister, and Miss Bushra Kanafani from the U.S. Desk at the Foreign Ministry. The talks focused on the UN role in the process of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Al-Ahmar Receives GDR Jurist Delegation

JN181553 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1416 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus, 18 Dec (SANA) — A meeting was held here today between Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and a delegation of the GDR Association of Jurists. During the meeting they reviewed relations between popular, social, and professional organizations in the two countries, particularly between the Syrian Lawyers Union and GDR jurists.

Comrade al-Ahmar spoke about developments in the Arab region, and imperialist and Zionist plans hostile to Syria, the Palestinian people, and all the region's peoples, that aim at hegemony, domination, and liquidation of the Palestine question and the liberation struggle of our Arab nation. Comrade al-Ahmar asserted the firmness of Syria's principled stand in facing up to and confronting these plans.

Al-Ahmar referred to dangerous activity of the new reactionary alliance comprising the regimes of Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, and 'Arafat which is trying to join the Camp David bandwagon. Comrade al-Ahmar also asserted Syria's stand concerning the Palestine question, Syria's commitment to it, and its support for the Palestinian factions struggling for PLO unity on the basis of a struggle line hostile to imperialism and Zionism and for the sake of defeating the deviationist line and its symbols in the Palestinian arena. He condemned the hostile U.S. policy toward the world, the arms race, and the planting of nuclear missiles in Europe. He expressed Syria's support for the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc countries on strategic arms limitation and achieving international detente.

Dr Toeplitz, head of the GDR jurists delegation, praised Syria's national and anti-imperialist role. He asserted his country's stand in support of Syria's struggle to restore the usurped Arab territories and to resolve the central cause, Palestine, which forms the major pivot of the Middle East issue.

Toeplitz referred to Syria's success in toppling the 17 May agreement and confronting the aggression. He said that Syria and the GDR are struggling against one enemy despite the long distance between them. They are also struggling for the sake of progress and peace for their peoples and other peoples in the world.

Damascus Criticizes U.S. Middle East Policy

JN152211 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT
15 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the past, the United States has tried to paralyze the UN role in the Middle East to deal with the region's crisis separately and according to U.S. proposals and conditions, which are consistent with Israel's plans to expand and spread hegemony over the region. This U.S. role has passed through different stages. At one stage it succeeded in removing the Egyptian regime from the Arab fold and pushing it into the dungeons of Camp David. This led to the signing of the Camp David accords and the peace treaty with Israel, and to creating a situation in which the United States managed to exercise a strong influence in the region. This permitted some people to use the expressions: the U.S. era and the Israeli era.

The U.S. lost credibility in the Arab arena after the Arabs' bitter experiences with the United States, and after Al-Sadat's efforts to seek U.S. help against Israel led to U.S.-Israeli pressure on Al-Sadat to make further concessions at the expense of Egypt's rights, position, and reputation, as well as its Arab, African, and international role. U.S. credibility collapsed, even in the view of those in the Arab arena who either conceal or reveal their friendship with the United States, following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. This invasion, which the United States supported, resulted in U.S. military interference in Lebanon in favor of the Israeli invasion — as Italian President Sandro Pertini put it — and against certain Lebanese sides in the Lebanese civil war.

U.S. political support for Israel in the Middle East has led to the collapse of U.S. efforts to deal separately with the crisis in the region, and to the undermining of the conditions which would enable the United States to play an unbiased, just, neutral role in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Following the collapse of the U.S. role, the announcement of the Reagan proposals in September 1982, and the disclosure of the false U.S. promises regarding an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, countries both in the region and abroad began to insist on a UN and USSR role in the peace efforts in the region. This did not satisfy the U.S. rulers, who sent assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy to the region several times to convey ideas about

a possible Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. At the same time, Murphy asserted that his efforts did not assume the role of a mediator.

There is no doubt that the Syrians and the Lebanese want the Israeli invasion forces to withdraw from Lebanon. They also want the United States, which enjoys great influence on Israel, to convince the Israeli rulers to withdraw their forces from Lebanon without any further delay. The United States can, if it wants, convince Israel to withdraw without any delay and without any conditions, according to Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. However, it seems that the United States, which was defeated along with its protege, Israel, by the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, wants to exploit the Lebanese-Israeli military negotiations in Al-Naqurah — not to return to Lebanon with a stronger momentum, but to acquire from certain Arab sides what it failed to acquire through the Israeli invasion, the military interference, and the concentration of fleets.

Thus, the United States is trying to exploit the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to achieve its own goals. The United States is showing this by imposing its own conditions and those of Israel on the region, by using Lebanon as a pressure card on Syria, and by objecting to the international peace conference on the Middle East. However, U.S. efforts to show Richard Murphy's tours as evidence that it is still dealing with the region's crisis, that it can continue dialogue with all parties, and that it is seeking an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, have very limited opportunity of succeeding. The more Murphy's mission diminishes, the more this opportunity diminishes. Murphy's mission has been turned from arranging a full Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, into that of a mere postman who carries Israeli demands, which the Arab parties have already seen published in papers and heard on the radio. These demands are completely rejected, because they violate the contents of the two Security Council resolutions.

The United States has failed to impose the Reagan proposals and the Camp David accords through military force, planes, fleets, and the Israeli invasion. It will also fail to impose them by pretending that it is helping Lebanon to achieve an Israeli withdrawal or by using the Lebanese card as pressure on the Arab sides that adhere to their rights and lands.

Coalition Crisis Intensifies; Likud Deliberates

Shamir Gives Peres 2 Days

TA181611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir has informed Shim'on Peres that he will be given another 2 days to resolve the coalition crisis. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that the two men met this evening. The prime minister said the talk was held in a good atmosphere and expressed confidence that it would be possible to overcome the crisis and settle the dispute between the National Religious Party and SHAS. On Thursday the Likud ministers will meet to decide whether to resign from the government.

Labor, Agudat Yisra'el Talk

TA181622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] This week Labor Party figures spoke with Agudat Yisra'el to examine the possibility of the latter joining a narrow government headed by the Alignment, if the Likud leaves the coalition because of the SHAS crisis. This has been learned by our correspondent Amnon Nadav. In the talks, it transpired that Agudat Yisra'el was leaning toward joining an Alignment-led government, but that possibility was later eliminated because of Rabbi Shakh's opposition. Our correspondent points out that because of objections by Labor Party people, including Shim'on Peres, to a narrow government relying on the support of RAKAH and the Progressive List for Peace, Agudat Yisra'el's joining a narrow coalition is of decisive importance.

NRP To Talk With SHAS

TA181909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP] has no intention of participating in any narrow-based government, and is prepared to renew the dialogue with SHAS in order to resolve the crisis. This was stated this evening by NRP Secretary General Zvulun Hammer to our correspondent Amnon Nadav. Hammer emphasized that his party initiated the establishment of the national unity government, which is why it will work to maintain it.

NRP's Burg on Narrow Rule

TA182005 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Minister Yosef Burg, National Religious Party, has said he does not regard a narrow-based Alignment-led government as ideal. He said, however, that if there is no alternative, this should also be considered. He was speaking with our correspondent Victor Nahmi'as.

Likud Ministers To Act

TA191131 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1109 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Ilana Dayan report — live from the Knesset building]

[Text] There are new developments regarding the meeting of the Likud Knesset faction. The meeting ended a short time ago with a decision empowering the Likud ministers to make any decision whatsoever in their meeting tomorrow regarding the SHAS crisis. The Likud faction states that full responsibility for the consequences would lie with the prime minister and the Alignment, who do not fulfill coalition agreements.

Perhaps we should quote some of the very poignant remarks made by Foreign Minister and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at the meeting of the Likud faction. He said that the coalition could blow up any day over matters which are not leaked to the media. At this point, Shamir hinted: We joined the government in order to prevent Judea and Samaria from being severed and an unconditional escape from Lebanon, but there are people within the government who want to get out of Lebanon fast and without any conditions. Nevertheless, the foreign minister emphasized that the national unity government's record was not totally negative.

As for the crisis itself, Shamir said: Shim'on Peres could solve the matter within 5 minutes. He could make a decision in such a way that the National Religious Party would accept it. If he does not do that, Shamir said, it may be a sign that he is not interested in maintaining the integrity of the national unity government for some reason.

At this point, Shamir suggested, other people see many obstacles in the government and there are many people who want to bring about its downfall. For example, there is one who wants to be the foreign minister and another one who wants to be the finance minister.

Incidentally, at the end of the meeting Deputy Prime Minister David Levi told us that he regards Thursday evening as the deadline for the Alignment to solve the crisis. From then on, Levi said, we will consider ourselves free of the national unity government.

Likud Threatens To Quit

TA191138 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1112 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Here is an item just in from the newsroom: At the Knesset, the Likud caucus meeting has just ended. The caucus adopted a resolution warning the Labor Party that unless the SHAS Party receives a portfolio by tomorrow the Likud will leave the coalition.

However, reporter Jack Katzenell points out that the resignation of the Likud ministers would not be submitted until Sunday's Cabinet meeting and this would leave more time for negotiations.

Peres Views SHAS Crisis

*TA181949 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Yisra'el Segal at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Segal] Mr Prime Minister, good evening and Happy Hanuka.

[Peres] Happy holiday.

[Segal] The national unity government's 100 days of grace were up this week. The national unity government's very existence is in jeopardy. Is this the end of the national unity government?

[Peres] I do not believe so. I believe the crisis that has struck us today can be settled. It is possible, in the final analysis, to settle the issue in dispute. If you had asked me a month ago whether it was possible to resolve the differences of opinion between the National Religious Party [NRP] and SHAS, I would have said that this would have been an extremely difficult task. In fact, we have completed the main bulk of the hard work, and there is still only one outstanding issue that must and will be resolved.

[Segal] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir declared today that the Alignment has not done enough to solve the problem. I assume that you do not accept this statement.

[Peres] I do not know what exactly Mr Shamir had in mind; I only know I did everything possible. On Saturday evening I called on the Council of Torah Scholars at their yeshiva. In fact, I was given a promise that we would be given the necessary time to overcome the last hurdle. Incidentally, I was greatly surprised this morning when I heard that the opinions expressed to me were not the prevailing view. In effect, the problem we are now facing is not the absence of a solution, but impatience. The solution is there, and the matter will be settled in a few days.

[Segal] Whom do you accuse of impatience, Mr Prime Minister?

[Peres] Those who are trying to create a crisis out of all this. I do not know exactly what the positions of all the parties are at this moment. Today Mr Shamir visited me and said that it is necessary to try to solve the problem as quickly as possible. This is my opinion, too. He asked me if it is possible to solve it within 2 or 3 days. We should certainly try to do so. We are dealing here with parties which have directorates and centers. No effort has been spared to keep SHAS in the coalition. Furthermore, I do not consider the resignation of SHAS final.

I would like to add that personally I favor SHAS' return and the existence of as broad a national unity government as possible. I believe SHAS represents something unique on our political scene, and that in fact we are seeking a way to allow both SHAS and the NRP to remain in the national unity government.

[Segal] Since you mentioned the NRP, why did you not force the NRP to accept only one portfolio — with no extended authority — as agreed in the coalition agreement?

[Peres] The NRP was given the choice, and as you know there was a rather sharp dispute within the NRP ranks on which portfolio to choose: Interior Affairs or Religious Affairs. Since the NRP was allowed to choose, they were free to make that choice.

[Segal] But the coalition agreement states that each one of the parties will receive a portfolio, and there is no mention there of whether this will be with expanded or curtailed responsibilities.

[Peres] First of all, the agreement is worded much more vaguely. It says that the two portfolios will be distributed within a month. The agreement does not even say that they will be divided between the two parties, although I must say that the intention was to distribute them in that manner, but the coalition agreement does not stipulate anything beyond what I have just said.

Obviously, the Interior Affairs portfolio is large and important; the Religious Affairs portfolio does not carry as much weight. Up until now, the two were combined in one ministry; now, when they are about to be divided between two parties, changes, which to my mind are secondary but worth making, are being made.

The NRP says: We want religious matters to be under the jurisdiction of the Religious Affairs Ministry; in fact, SHAS, too, accepted this. There is no dispute over this. The only differences of opinion that still remain have to do with the budgets of the religious councils. We found solutions to much more complicated matters than this, and we will find the necessary solution to this one too.

[Segal] What if SHAS' withdrawal from the coalition is irreversible? Do you also believe that the Likud will have no other choice but to join it and also leave the government?

[Peres] First of all, I repeat: I believe SHAS can and will return to the coalition. But as for your question, no one will forgive the Alignment or the Likud if, in these difficult times — while we are engaged in negotiations with the United States for the next fiscal year, while we are conducting negotiations with Lebanon on an arrangement there, while at home we have to deal with burning issues, while we must reach an agreement with the Histadrut — we start playing political games. I am convinced that most of the Likud members, and most of the Alignment members, realize the seriousness and gravity of the situation and will think about maintaining a broad, responsible government that reflects the unity of the people and is able to tackle current problems.

[Segal] And if there are irresponsible people, do you anticipate that a narrow government will be established under your leadership?

[Peres] No, I am not looking for a narrow-based government. I think the times require a broad-based government. In addition, I doubt whether the Likud — or we for that matter — could set up a narrow-based government. What each of the parties is capable of doing is to bring the country to the brink of a crisis, just when there is an economic crisis and an attempt is being made to correct this. So I repeat: I do not believe in it. I am

convinced that the responsible forces in all the parties will be found and they will do the right thing.

[Segal] Mr Prime Minister, beyond the current SHAS crisis, has this crisis not uncovered a crisis of confidence between the two major components of the national unity government, in other words between the Alignment and the Likud?

[Peres] It is only natural for both parties not to give up their aspirations or views. I believe that what happened is not that the parties ceased to exist; the surprising thing is that they have learned to coexist. What is truly amazing is that it is possible to work and act together. I do not expect — nor should that impression be created — that one party or two parties have forsaken their views and given up their future. I am not saying this.

Peres Supports 'One-Time' Withdrawal From Lebanon

*TA181816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Text] The prime minister has told a group of Parents Against Silence that the issue of a withdrawal from Lebanon is the central topic for the national unity government. He did not detail the timetable for the withdrawal, but he did note that he supports a one-time as opposed to a phased withdrawal to the international border.

Suggests 6-9 Months

*TA190636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 19 Dec 84*

[Text] This morning Israel will begin a reassessment of its policy on arrangements in Lebanon. Prime Minister Peres is convening a ministerial team on this issue, in view of the fact that the Israeli-Lebanese Al-Naqurah talks have already been exhausted. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio:

It seems that the learning period the prime minister and the defense minister have slated for the Lebanese issue is about to expire. To his confidants, and last night also to the Parents Against Silence group, Peres expressed himself overtly: We should withdraw to the international border with Lebanon, while leaving the army of southern Lebanon in charge of southern Lebanon. Despite the danger involved in such a move, Prime Minister Peres opposes additional interim arrangements in the area. As noted, Israel will reassess its policy concerning arrangements in Lebanon.

Addressing the Parents Against Silence movement, Shim'on Peres expressed the hope that his partners in the coalition will not try to torpedo the move which would lead to a unilateral IDF withdrawal. It seems that tomorrow's talks between the Israeli and Lebanese delegations in Al-Naqurah will be the last ones, unless there is a miracle and the Lebanese understand that Israel now believes that there is no use in continuing the farce which is taking place in Al-Naqurah week after week. I will keep my promise to bring the IDF soldiers home in 6 to 9 months from the time the decision for a withdrawal is made, Shim'on Peres said.

Meanwhile, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is in Damascus on what is termed a mission for the salvation of the Israeli-Lebanese talks. The security establishment does not believe that something positive will come out of the contacts in Al-Naqurah or Murphy's mission. Therefore, the heads of the security establishment are soon to present their plan, the main point of which is a unilateral, 2-phased withdrawal to the international border, while declaring the area 40 km from Israel's border a security area; any deployment of terrorist organizations in this area would be considered grounds for Israel to return in order to attack the terrorists there.

UNIFIL Spokesman Denies Birri Allegation

*TA181250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Text] The Lebanese Minister of State for South Lebanon, Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri, has accused the UN force in south Lebanon, UNIFIL, of having cooperated with Israeli forces in their swoop last week on seven Shi'ite villages near Tyre. In the course of that operation, Israel says 2 people were killed and 21 wounded. A number of villagers were detained by the Israeli forces for having been involved in terror acts. Quantities of arms and ammunition were also seized. Birri told reporters in Beirut that he was discussing the matter with the French ambassador, since the UNIFIL soldiers involved belong to the French detachment. Reporter Vivien Royston asked the UNIFIL spokesman, Timor Goksel, if there was any basis for Nabih Birri's allegation of cooperation between UNIFIL and Israel in this operation:

[Begin recording] [Goksel] Absolutely not. To the contrary, the only problem that UNIFIL faces in a similar situation is that you have an incompatible situation of having an occupation force in the area, plus you have a peacekeeping force. All the problems are arising from that because these two forces, their object is their mission, their ways of negotiation are totally incompatible.

[Royston] There were reports that there was in fact a confrontation between the IDF and the French battalion.

[Goksel] Well, that is natural because there are two forces which are incompatible with each other, and such confrontations are bound to occur. Until we solve this paradox in the area, unfortunately these are going to happen. [end recording]

IDF Apprehends 21 Suspects in South Lebanon

*TA181713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Text] IDF units have again detained people in southern Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmuel Tal reports that the IDF went into the villages of (Kabya), Al-Bisariyah, and Al-Sarafand along the coastal road. They apprehended 21 people suspected of terrorist activity. No real opposition was reported.

The operation began last night and ended this morning. IDF sources have told our military correspondent that the actions were taken in accordance with the policy aimed at preventing

attacks against IDF soldiers, which calls for uprooting extremists among Shi'ites in Lebanon.

Herzog To Address European Parliament in February

*TA181819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Text] President Hayim Herzog will address the European Parliament plenum at its next session, in February. This was reported by the chairman of the European Parliament delegation, Roger Fajardie of France in a news conference at the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Israel. He told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that President Herzog's speech will be another opportunity to express the closer ties between Israel and Europe.

Money Still Being Injected Into Economy

TA181313 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Dec pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Over the first half of December, the government injected a sum of 120 billion shekels into the economy.

An increase in revenues from tax collection is expected in the coming days. However, in contrast, it has been learned that the government is again funneling money into the economy.

A senior source told *MA'ARIV* yesterday that an analysis of the situation shows that most of the money injection is not a result of the payment of subsidies but of government expenditures. The injection may have also been increased because of a certain thawing in the government's contracts in the Construction and Housing Ministry and the defense establishment.

In the first 11 months of the year, the surplus of government demands has increased by 118 percent in real terms, compared with the same period last year. "In this situation no explanations of what is going on in the Israeli economy are needed," the senior source said. "This path will certainly lead to an economic catastrophe."

West Bank Settlement Council To 'Test' Government

*TA181743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the Judaea and Samaria Settlement Council intends to set up a settlement, privately financed, in the next few days, in order to test the government's intention of establishing settlements in accordance with the coalition agreement.

UDEAC Summit Conference Opens in Brazzaville**Habre Balks At Conditions**

AB181248 Paris AFP in English 0349 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Brazzaville, Dec 18 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre is refusing to accept financial conditions set for his country's return to the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), according to various delegation sources at the Union's 20th anniversary summit, which opened here Monday.

An informed Chadian source said the conditions were "too difficult," in view of both the years of civil war and current drought.

Chad left UDEAC in 1968, complaining the organization was neglecting landlocked members. It maintained observer status, however, and applied in 1981 to rejoin. Some sources voiced irritation at Mr Habre's "intransigence," which they noted also marked his attitude to negotiations with opposition factions to end Chad's civil war. "Hissein wants to become the Margaret Thatcher of Africa," one commented. "All Africa is pushing him to negotiate with his opposition and he refuses. He wants to be recognized as head of state in UDEAC, but is not accepting the conditions."

Another source took up the Chadian complaint that the new membership terms were too hard by remarking that things were difficult for everyone at the moment. "The conditions are not basically different from those which Equatorial Guinea, ruined by 12 years of dictatorship, accepted last year when it joined UDEAC," the source said.

Other members are Congo, hosting the summit, and Cameroon, Central African Republic, and Gabon.

Intelsat Official Clarifies Reagan Remarks

AB181900 Dakar PANA in French 1010 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Dakar, 18 Dec (PANA) President Ronald Reagan has not given permission to private American firms to compete with the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (Intelsat), said Alassane Dialy Ndiaye, managing director of Senegal Telecommunications Company [Telesenegal] during an interview with PANA.

Mr Ndiaye, who is the current chairman of the Intelsat signatories' meetings, asserted that the information, which was published at the beginning of this month by the French press and according to which the White House authorized the use of separate satellite systems over the Atlantic, was not "quite true." In reality, he said, President Reagan addressed a letter to the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] in which he gave "a few

guidelines" on the issue of possible competition among private American firms.

According to Mr Ndiaye, President Reagan stressed in his letter the need to take "American national interest" into account in this matter, as "the United States must become and always be competitive in the field of satellite communication." The White House chief, Mr Ndiaye said, "gave guidelines to the FCC which is supposed to make the final decision, but the federal commission has not yet done so," he said, asserting that there were "problems in interpreting" the contents of the American chief executive's letter.

"The only permission given so far to private companies, and which was mentioned in the American President's letter, is the possibility for them to transmit video messages and data," the chairman of the Intelsat signatories' meeting admitted. But, he pointed out, their transmissions must be sent to "well-defined sectors in Europe," because, according to him, they "must not be directly inserted into the public systems," over which Intelsat has the monopoly. This precaution is mainly aimed at protecting Intelsat's interests because total freedom in the use of telecommunications satellites would cause heavy economic losses to the international organization.

But the managing director of Telesenegal fears that this first concession to private American firms will be followed by others, which could lead to savage competition. Mr Ndiaye stressed, in this regard, that the setting up of parallel satellites over the North Atlantic would lead to lower operating costs between North America and Europe (the most congested area in the world), which would create difficulties for Intelsat. In order to survive, the organization would have to increase users' fees of its satellites in other parts of the world, especially in Third World countries, the chairman of the Intelsat signatories' meeting said.

The heads of the organization are well aware of the seriousness of the issue, asserted Mr Ndiaye, who also added that Intelsat would continue to discuss the issue seriously with the American authorities and that a signatories' meeting would be held next January in Washington, the organization's headquarters, to discuss the issue.

Allasane Dialy Ndiaye disclosed that the American Communications Satellite Corporation, (Comsat), which represents the United States within Intelsat, shares the same worries as the other member countries because it has the monopoly over telecommunications satellites in the United States. It would therefore be likely to lose this monopoly if private competition were set up one day. The international satellite organization, which celebrates its 20th anniversary this year, was created in 1964 at the initiative of the United States. Intelsat, an affiliate of the United Nations, consists of 109 member-states today, a majority of whom belong to the Third World.

ALGERIA

GDR Leader Honecker Departs After Talks

LD191232 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
19 Dec 84

[Summary] Erich Honecker, the GDR chairman of the Council of State, left Algeria minutes ago after holding important talks with Chadli Bendjedid, the Algerian president. He was seen off by the president and senior Algerian officials.

LIBYA

Malta's Agriculture, Industry Ministers Arrive

LD182201 Tripoli JANA in English 0930 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Names and titles as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 26, Dec 18, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — Both Mr Judiano Avrin, minister of agriculture, and Mr Karmenu Vela, the minister of industry in the Republic of Malta, arrived in Tripoli last night on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah.

MAURITANIA

Decrees Issued for 3 New Appointments

LD182117 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 18 Dec 84

[All names as heard]

[Text] According to two decrees issued today by the leadership of the Military Committee for National Salvation, Major Sidi Mohamed Ould Sabar is appointed as a chief of staff of the National Guard; Mohamed Sidi Ould Dah, veterinarian, as commissioner for food security; and Kan Bubaker, ex-secretary general of the Ministry of Finance and Commerce, as assistant to the director of the bureau of the commander of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state.

Campaign To Inform Masses on CMSN Changes Begins

LD182354 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] The campaign for explanation and mobilization, which was decided upon yesterday at the meeting of the regional Committee of the Structures for the Education of the Masses, commenced this evening in all the suburbs of the capital. The campaign began with meetings held this evening in the suburbs under the chairmanship of members of the regional Committee of the Structures for the Education of the Masses. The local committee members, regional bureaus and suburban coordinators participated in these meetings.

The envoys of the regional committee, in their discussion on the national leadership's recent changes, explained that the country's

bad economic situation and deterioration of social and political circumstances were the factors behind the reform action, which was adopted by the CMSN on 12 December. The members of the regional committee stressed that the situation would not have reached this low point if CMSN options were accurately applied.

The regional officials explained that the Structures for the Education of the Masses are invited today to rectify mistakes that occurred in their path, and to disallow any deviation from the CMSN line. The Structures for the Education of the Masses are also required to outline practical programs taking into consideration every region's priorities.

The members of the regional committee told the leaders to double efforts to achieve more victories toward the national construction, and also to be alert and unforgiving of those who want to poison the public opinion by news which has no thread of truth.

For their part, the local leaders of Structures for the Education of the Masses affirmed to the regional committee members their strong support for the national leadership and their insistence on working with this leadership to reform the economic, social, and political situation of the country and spread commendable ethics in our public life. After these meetings, programs were prepared to hold similar meetings in all regions and suburbs.

Regional Commander Calls For Solidarity, Vigilance

AB181140 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The Nouakchott regional committee yesterday morning held a meeting which was presided over by its chairman, Captain (Youl Mohamed Fall). The commander of the Sixth Military Region said this meeting marked the beginning of a campaign being organized in the six departments of the district of Nouakchott. He called on the prefects who were present at the meeting to remain vigilant in order to block those who fish in troubled waters and who would take advantage of the occasion to sow disunity among the people.

The events of 11 December [date as heard] were in the interest of everyone, all the people of Mauritania and not individuals or groups of people, explained Capt (Youl Mohamed Fall). He recalled that the deterioration of the economic, social and political situation is the consequence of wrong implementation of decisions adopted by the CMSN and defined in its program of action. This is why the new restructuring has permitted the CMSN to get rid of these negative elements.

The commander of the Sixth Military Region also called for national solidarity and an increased effort toward the march for progress and social well-being. He urged the people to denounce anyone involved in activities that could jeopardize the supreme interest of the nation.

MOROCCO

Romanian Foreign Trade Official Ends Visit

LD182319 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Casablanca 18 Dec (MAP) — The Romanian state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Mr Gheorghe Cazan left Casablanca today after a visit of several days during which he had contacts with a number of members of the Moroccan Government aimed at consolidating the cooperation between Morocco and Romania.

In a statement to the press, the Romanian minister pointed out that he had talked to Moroccan officials and studied issues concerning the economic cooperation between Morocco and Romania, and developing it according to the instructions of His Majesty King Hassan II and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian official explained that through his discussions with Moroccan officials, he realized that the Moroccan-Romanian relations are continuously developing in the economic or political fields.

He ended his statement by thanking Moroccan officials for the warm reception and hospitality which he and the members of the delegation had received during their stay in Morocco.

SUDAN

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, Supporters Released 18 Dec

JN181500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Dec (SUNA) — SUNA has learned that the authorities this morning released 15 political detainees, including Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, 14 of his supporters, and the well known businessman Khalil 'Uthman. They were released this morning and each one left for his home. The following are the names of those released: Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, 'Umar Nur al-Da'im, Irghani Dayfallah, Hasan Ahmad Hasan Ibrahim, Idris 'Abdallah al-Banna, 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Majid, Nasr al-Din al-Hadi al-Mahdi, Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Fadil, Salah 'Abd al-Salam al-Khalifah, Khalid Muhammad Ibrahim, 'Abd al-Atif Salih Muhammad, 'Abdallah Muhammad Nasr, Bakri Ahmad 'Adil, Al-Mahdi Ibrahim Ahmad, and Dr Khalil 'Uthman.

1.1 Million Ethiopian Refugees in Sudan

JN171720 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Dec (SUNA) — People's Assembly Speaker 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid has asserted that the government is following up the situation in the eastern region. He said that he received information this morning that there are now 1.1 million Ethiopian refugees in the eastern region. Sudan is receiving these refugees because we adhere to our values and principles, and implement the international agreements to this effect.

This came in response to an urgent issue that People's Assembly member Muhammad al-Amin Turk presented at this morning's session. The People's Assembly member pointed out that the tribulation of the eastern and Red Sea regions is due to many years of drought, desertification, and famine. He noted that the dangers are exacerbated because thousands of Ethiopians are emigrating to Sudan. He called on the government to exert more efforts to tackle this problem.

Transportation Minister on Attacks on Steamers

JN171643 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 17 Dec (SUNA) — Transportation and Communication Minister Khalid Hasan 'Abbas delivered a statement at the People's Assembly this morning on the attacks against steamers in the South. This statement was made in reply to an urgent request submitted at a previous session.

In his statement, the minister said that the outlaws had recently hit the *Al-Marrikh* steamer, and sunk the *Juba* steamer and one of its boats. Seven crew members were killed and six others, including an engineer, were reported missing. He pointed out that this cowardly and teacherous action exposes the identity of those who are stained with the blood of innocent women, children, and old people in exchange for crumbs from the tables in Libya and Ethiopia.

The minister said that plotting against the steamers (*Hagligah*, *Arakah*, *Al-Marrikh*, *Juba*, and *Turit*) will neither be the first nor the last in the chain of plots and challenges to which our country and revolution are exposed, as long as our country and its revolutionary leadership stand on the side of justice, support oppressed people, oppose both old and new colonialism, and call for national unity.

The minister pointed out that he received a radio message on Sunday, 1 December 1984 from the (*Al-Santah*) tugboat at Bor in the Upper Nile saying that the *Turit* steamboat had returned from the new sea [Al-Bahr al-Jadid] in the Ateim opposite the Jonglei Canal project after disposing of its boats because its crew lost the *Juba* and *Al-Marrikh* steamers after being ambushed by outlaws. The ambush set *Al-Marrikh* on fire and caused *Juba* and one of its boats to sink.

The minister said that the *Al-Marrikh* steamer was being guarded by 17 members of the Armed Forces and the river transportation police. He said that as a result of the incident seven workers from the *Al-Marrikh*, including a policeman, were martyred and six others are missing. Moreover, the cook of the *Juba* was also martyred; an engineer and a worker are missing; and four were wounded, two from the *Juba* and one member of the Armed Forces. [sentence as received]

The minister added that the *Al-Marrikh* steamer was carrying 350 passengers from the sons of the area in the South, and that all of them took refuge in neighboring villages. The 17 surviving members of the crew helped by placing them in boat No 325, which was attached to the *Juba* steamer. They all arrived at Shambe, in the Upper Nile Province, 3 days after the incident.

The minister explained that the sinking of the *Juba* steamer and its No 312 boat partially blocked the waterway, but will not completely hamper navigation. He said that the blockage can be removed in the next few days by the Armed Forces, in coordination with the river transportation workers. Floating cranes, rescue pumps, and other equipment have been moved from Khartoum to Kusti in the White Nile in preparation for moving to the scene of the incident.

His excellency praised the courage of the Armed Forces and the river police who, despite their small number and the element of surprise, confronted the outlaws. The minister reviewed his efforts in transferring the wounded to the Armed Forces hospital in Omdurman and the crew of the *Juba* to Khartoum.

The minister said that foreign media exaggerated the incident, and depicted a false picture of the treasonous outlaws. He added that the citizens realize that national unity is sound despite the magnitude of the conspiracy.

Concluding his statement, the minister affirmed the river transportation workers' determination to continue to transport supplies to the citizens in the southern regions and to restore normal navigation.

SPLA Issues 'Final Warning' on Aerial 'Spying'

EA141902 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] from Southern Upper Nile administrative area, say Nile Safari planes are flying low over the area to spy for the regime. In a statement issued by SPLA high command the SPLA warns the Nile Safari Aviation to stop immediately all its flights that are now being used for spying.

The SPLA spokesman said the SPLA is capable of bringing down military or any other hostile planes. This warning shall [as heard] be heeded by all Sudanese, foreign individuals, or organizations that allow their aircraft to be used by the Sudan Government for Military purposes. This is the final warning to all those involved, he concluded.

Rebels Claim Mine Kills 12 Soldiers

EA172252 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] An APC belonging to Sudan Armed Forces was blown to pieces in Bentiu area on 14 December when it hit a land mine planted by Sudanese People's Liberation Army forces. All soldiers in the carrier, numbering 12, were killed.

Rebel Spokesman Rejects Mediation With Numayri

EA182244 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] News reports monitored here last night suggested that contacts for negotiations between Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] and the Khartoum government were going on through certain intermediaries. In reply to these reports, an SPLA-SPLM spokesman made this statement, which we read to you:

A spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM last night told radio SPLA that Tiny Rowland came last week with a message that President Numayri was interested in talking with SPLA-SPLM about concessions to the south. The spokesman informed Radio SPLA that colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the leader of the SPLA-SPLM, had told Tiny Rowland that the SPLA-SPLM was not party for concessions to the south and that it would be ridiculous for the SPLA-SPLM to negotiate with Numayri as a southern movement. The SPLA-SPLM is not a regional movement but a national movement that represents that the interests and aspirations of all the Sudanese people whether in the west, east, north, center, or south.

The statement added that in terms of the south, Anyanya, which was a regional movement representing southern interests, sat down and negotiated with Numayri in 1972 and reached the Addis Ababa agreement. Since then Numayri has been committing a series of constitutional violations, such as, among other things, his decrees abrogating the (?whole) Addis Ababa agreement and the imposition of Shari'ah Law. Even for a regional movement, it would therefore be criminal to sit down with this same Numayri to talk with him about his constitutional violations.

There is no change in the policies and objectives of SPLA-SPLM, which include the overthrow of the current regime in the Sudan. Those who think that there could be accommodation with Numayri and his system fail to understand the causes that led to the present war, the spokesman affirmed. The daily defections from Sudan Government-organized forces to SPLA are indications that SPLA-SPLM is a popular movement among the Sudanese people, he concluded.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Cites Moroccan Losses

LD182318 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Nineteen Moroccan soldiers have been killed and 18 others wounded as the result of a series of actions by Saharan fighters on 13 through 15 December in the framework of the Greater Arab Maghreb offensive. A Saharan communique states that several positions of the Moroccan occupation troops were assaulted, particularly El Molossi, (Sepr-Parami), (Ad-Dahlou) and (Sepr-Bonpara).

SOMALIA

Agreement Signed With Romanian Trade Unions

EA180600 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The General Federation of Somali Trade Unions and the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania today signed an agreement on cooperation and collaboration between the two organizations at the headquarters of the Somali trade unions in Mogadishu. Mahmud Shire Ismail, acting chairman of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions, signed for the Somali side and Mr Stefan Korodi, the administrative secretary of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania and member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, signed on behalf of Romania.

Radio Halkan Reports on Opposition Attacks

'Surprise Attack' Launched 9 Dec

EA172342 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] The gallant fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces made a surprise attack on the base of the loyalist troops of the Mogadishu regime in Burco, the capital of Togdheer region, on 9 December 1984. In it the SNM forces, fighting for justice, killed 30 soldiers still loyal to the dictatorial regime of General Barre. Our reporter adds that the enemy troops suffered a great setback. [passage indistinct]

33 Somali Soldiers Killed

EA181025 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Reports reaching us direct from the Goliis mountain range in the northern region confirm that on 14 December, the forces fighting for justice of the Somali National Movement [SNM], a wing of the Somali opposition forces, destroyed two military vehicles and killed 24 soldiers on the road from Hargeysa to Gabiley.

Units of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces have ambushed a Toyota land cruiser on the road from Garbaharey to Luuq in Gobolka Gedo, killing nine officers and men of the enemy forces on board.

Reports from the 15th Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], a wing of the Somali opposition forces, say that on 14 December 1984, 53 soldiers defected to the DFSS base.

Defense Minister Secretly Visits North

EA180026 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] The first vice president of the Mogadishu clique, who is also the so-called defense minister of the regime, General Ali Samantar, has made a secret visit to the country's northern regions. The reports say Gen Ali Samantar made the visit unannounced because the regime fears for his safety. The reports add that the aim of the secret mission of Gen Ali Samantar is to visit and reorganize the remnants of the 26th Division of the regime's forces, which have been badly affected by the gallant fighters of the Somali National Movement wing of the Somali opposition forces. Gen Ali Samantar plans to reinforce the debilitated division. [passage indistinct]

UGANDA

Zambian President Makes Official Visit

Delegation Arrives

EA182209 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Excerpts] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has been accorded a tumultuous and red carpet welcome when he arrived in Uganda this morning at the start of a 3-day state visit. [passage omitted]

President Kaunda is accompanied by Mr (Hudson Soko), member of the Central Committee of UNIP [United National Independence Party] of Zambia; the minister of foreign affairs, Prof Goma; the minister of works, Mr Mwale; and Dr Meebelo, Zambian minister of the national commission for development and planning. At 2:30 pm the Zambian leader will address the National Assembly.

Kaunda Addresses National Assembly

EA182348 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1216 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Speech by Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda at Ugandan National Assembly in Kampala — live]

[Text] Mr President, Honorable Mr Speaker, honorable members of the house: it is an honor, of historical significance, that I speak this afternoon to all Ugandans. [applause]

There can be no better testimony of the deep-rooted friendship and warm relations that exist between the people of Uganda and the people of Zambia than this rare (?privilege) which you have accorded me of addressing you in this manner. The Zambian people have always valued their friendship with the people of Uganda. Ugandans and Zambians have many things in common — in fact we are the same people. We have the same cultural

heritage and the same colonial experience. We are extremely happy to be in your country. Our presence here will enable us to share views with you on the issues that face most African countries today. This exchange of views will strengthen further our friendship, brotherhood, and broaden the areas of our relations.

It is against this background that it gives me great pleasure to convey to you and through you to the people of Uganda the warm and fraternal greetings of the people of Zambia. Allow me, Mr President, Mr Speaker, to record my profound gratitude to the residents of Entebbe and Kampala for the most touching welcome which my delegation and I have received since our arrival in your country this morning. Mr President, Mr Speaker, the history of your great country has been the history of two struggles. The first struggle was against foreign rule and domination — you won that struggle on 9 October 1962, when you gained independence. The second struggle was against the regime of Idi Amin — you also won that struggle. These two struggles are historic events in the annals of the history of Uganda.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, I am overwhelmed to be in this house and to speak to all Ugandans. I am overwhelmed because this occasion is too good to be true after what Uganda went through during the [word indistinct] dark years of Idi Amin's rule. I am overwhelmed because I am happy that today the Pearl of Africa is beginning to shine again. [applause] I cannot hide my happiness, Mr Speaker, that Uganda is back to democracy and to the rule of law. I cannot hide my happiness at the fact that Uganda's name is once again being heard and respected in international forums. I cannot hide my happiness at the fact that Uganda is once again playing a significant role in strengthening the Organization of African Unity, of which this great country is a founding member. [applause] Yes, I am happy to be in a free and democratic Uganda.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, and honorable members, I wish to congratulate the people of Uganda most heartily for putting to an end the tyranny of Idi Amin which had plunged Uganda into a political limbo and a decade of (?darkness). Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, in the 10 years, 10 dark years of the dictatorship of Idi Amin, Uganda lost unity, lost peace, and lost tranquillity. People of Uganda lost freedom of movement, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom of all means of association.

Democracy was thrown to the wind and human rights were violated without remorse and with unparalleled recklessness. Amin's regime decimated many of Uganda's finest sons and daughters and turned many more into refugees. The people of Uganda lost (?roots); they drifted and suffered; they were humiliated by none other than their own offspring. Mr Speaker, Uganda's triumph over these usurpers of people's power is a triumph of love over hate. Having struggled for freedom and independence against British rule and having won that struggle it would have been folly if Ugandans embraced a worse government than that of the British colonialists. (?To do so) would have rendered in vain the sacrifices of the many Ugandans who fought against British rule in Uganda for human dignity, democracy, peace, and progress.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members of the house, while we congratulate you most warmly for rallying to the call of the motherland when it needed you most, allow me, Mr President, Mr Speaker, and honorable members, to pay tribute also to the people of Tanzania for their contribution to the liberation of your country. [cries of hear, hear]

The youth of any country can show no higher commitment to causes and friends than to cross their borders at the command of their own leaders and (?guides) so that others can be free and people's causes can be won.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, we condemned Idi Amin's regime openly for not only usurping, but also abusing people's power. We condemned him from all platforms for this blatant violation of human rights. We did so because we felt and believed he was a disgrace to Uganda and Africa. We supported your struggle against Amin's regime because of the principles which we hold. Firstly, we regard violation of human rights a crime that deserve condemnation. Secondly, we in Zambia believe in the will of peoples as the ultimate source of political power.

There were some people in Africa who felt that we should have kept quiet because this was an internal matter for Ugandans alone to resolve. They felt support for forces which were fighting to remove the regime of Idi Amin was interference in the internal affairs of Uganda. They quoted the Organization of African Unity Charter to support their position.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, Zambia refused to hide behind the Organization of African Unity Charter on a basic matter of fundamental principles of human rights and democracy. [cries of hear, hear] As I have already pointed out, violation of human rights on a scale of Amin's magnitude was a heinous crime of international dimensions. Such violations deserve to be condemned whether or not it was committed by a man as black as myself or by a man of any other color. The world was and is still horrified by Hitler's crimes against the Jews. We could not be mute on similar actions by any person on the pretext that the OAU Charter says there would be no interference in the internal affairs of another member country. If we kept quiet, what moral right would we have to condemn Hitler for his fascist ideas? What moral right would we have to condemn the apartheid regime in having violated grossly human rights in Uganda? [sentence as heard] We can never have two principles on matters, we can never have two standards on matters of principle. We believe that principle is indivisible. It has to be applied as a whole.

Let me once again state that we in Zambia believe in power to the people. We believe in the will of the people as the ultimate source of all political power. The people alone, the people alone, can decide by whom and how this power will be exercised. No one else has that power. Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, the challenge that faces Africa today is to ensure the survival of genuine democracy. How can we ensure that democracy takes firm root in our countries. By democracy I do not mean only what westerners call plural regimes. I do not mean only the western type of democracy which is represented by a multiparty system as you have in Uganda. I mean that type of democracy

which embraces genuine respect for peoples will and the rules that go with this type of thing. True democracy does not depend on the number of political parties in any country. It is possible for a country to have many political parties, but to enjoy no democracy. South Africa is an example. [cries of hear, hear]

Likewise it is possible for a single-party country to enjoy genuine democracy based on love, truth, social justice, and fair play, as I think we have in Zambia today.

We face, Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, the challenge of how to ensure that we settle our differences according to the rules of genuine democracy, through the democratic institutions that we have established. This house is a democratic institution. It is the embodiment of the will of the people of Uganda. In the African concept it is a big tree under which all men from all parts of Uganda seek to settle their differences and plan for the future of their country as they have done in the olden days. This house can only be as democratic as you honorable members make it to be. If you do not want to accept its rules then you throw democracy overboard. If you do not want to accept the decisions of the majority of its members then you violate the rules of true democracy. [cries of hear, hear]

The survival of genuine democracy requires that people like yourselves and those outside this house accept the democratic principles of tolerance and submission to the will of the majority. [cries of hear, hear] It requires that you recognize and submit to the interests of the state.

In a democracy it is only the decision of the majority that is right. This is what is known... [laughter] I was saying, Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, that in a democracy it is only the decision of the majority that is right. This is what is known as the dictatorship of the majority. [cries of hear, hear] It does not matter whether we think that the majority is ill-informed and that we know better. If we have participated in the debate of that decision, we must accept it. Even if we have not participated in the debate, so long as it was made legitimately by the people, we have no right to ignore that decision. [cries of hear, hear]

We cannot have recourse to undemocratic and unconstitutional means of enforcing our ideas which have been rejected by the majority. Such an attitude undermines the fabric of democracy and tends always, always, to destabilize peace and stability, peace.

In most countries in Africa, the tradition of modern ways of democracy are fragile. We need to be particularly careful. We walk a very tight rope between the temptation of absolute power and of the growing power of the people. There is always a danger that we can too easily fall one way or the other. That danger must be recognized. The danger comes from the way we use whatever power we may have, for there are many kinds of power which all impinge on democracy. Presidential power is one kind of power, but you also have power as a minister of the government, you have power as an MP. You also wield power as a member of your party, and indeed you wield power as a member of your tribal group. All these forms of power should be used judiciously in

genuine democracy if genuine democracy has to take root, survive, and thrive. We must remember always the old adage that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, only the people know which man, which leader, and which party is suitable to be entrusted with their power. Yes, we all vied, but at the end of it all there is only one president and one political party or coalition of parties to form a government. In true democracy that decision of the people is final. It can be questioned only in the framework of the institution that democracy has set up. Similarly, the decision of this institution is final.

When one has worked so hard to get into power it is not easy to accept defeat. [applause] I was saying, Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, when one has worked so hard to get into power it is not easy to accept defeat. That is when trouble begins. That is when democracy begins to crumble. That is when we begin to invent reasons for challenging the government that has been voted into power. [laughter and applause] That is when we are tempted to abuse whatever power we may have.

The most difficult of these is tribal. The most difficult of these powers is tribal. In most developing countries with tender roots of democracy, tribalism is always a source of political instability and many other problems such as inefficiency and indiscipline in the civil service. [applause] The trouble always starts with disgruntled people who want political power but who cannot get it on a straight ticket. The trouble always starts with people who think that they are more intelligent and more qualified than others to hold (certain positions). [applause] The trouble starts with people who refuse to accept defeat. These people can be either members of the party in the government or members of the opposition party. The problem is exacerbated by interested external forces who laud such disgruntled people with praises of their enormous abilities, thereby encouraging them to be more intransigent, not knowing that the aim of such forces is to disrupt, is to disrupt the fabric of an orderly government.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, tribal animosity is the [word indistinct] of most African countries, it is particularly acute in a multiparty system. [laughter] In this system, political parties tend to have a tribe as a power base. Members of such a party tend to be more loyal to their tribe than to the state. This divided loyalty weakens the democratic foundation of a modern state. It undermines the fabric of genuine democracy and the nation. Therefore, for peace and democracy to thrive and to be deep-rooted in African countries, African states' tribal loyalties and interests must be subordinate to state loyalty and interest. We must forge national unity based on love, truth, social justice, and fair play. This is how we can ensure the emergence of strong nations and genuine democracy. Where the interests of a tribe are more paramount than those of a nation, there will be no respect for democracy, there will be no peace and the fabric of a nation will be weak.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, I believe that we can and we must defeat the forces of tribalism if we as MP's are willing to play our parts. We must accept the fact that although we are members of different parties which have different policies, there is one thing about which the parties ought to

agree, namely the need for peace and stability in the country. The parties ought to be united on this goal, because if they are not there will be no peace in Uganda. Then it is not of much use to be an MP or a member of a political party that will not operate in conditions of instability. That MP will not carry out his work in conditions of instability. There will be no parliament.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, freedom in genuine democratic conditions confers on leaders such as yourself and the citizenry rights and privileges. You have the freedom of speech, of conscience, of worship, of association, et cetera, et cetera. But for every right conferred, honorable members, there is corresponding responsibility — the responsibility to look after Uganda, the responsibility to contribute to peace and tranquility, and the responsibility to defend the interests and values of Ugandans. Let us therefore think carefully about what we fairly do. What we fairly do can make the difference between order and disorder, between peace and war.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, after 10 years of disorder and anarchy Uganda needs [words indistinct]. You need peace to carry out your policy of reconciliation and reconstruction which are already [words indistinct]. You must (?be) united against crime, you need to be united against (?subversion), you need to fight against tribal division. Nay, you need to be united as you rebuild the foundations of genuine democracy. If you members of this house are keen in what I have said, if you preach unity the people will rally behind you. If you preach disunity you will divide the people. (?With discipline) you will build the country and if you preach hatred you will destroy it. Therefore, the second message to you and the people of Uganda is to be united. Destroy every root of tribalism. You are all Ugandans.

I believe that there is no special group of people that are more Ugandan than others. [applause] You are all special people. You are all valuable to Uganda. You are one people. Therefore be united and on the basis of unity let peace reign in every corner of Uganda. Let Uganda once again be the real Pearl of Africa. It should shine in democracy. It should shine in peace and stability. It should shine economically through unity. Let Uganda be strong and prosperous.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, we are interested in your stability because we care for our friends. In this regard, your strength is our strength. Your weakness is ours, too. We are like one human body with various limbs. If one limb hurts, the whole body hurts. This is also true in relation to the position of Uganda in the OAU. The OAU is a body of individual states much like a human body with various limbs. If all limbs are strong the body as a whole is strong and [word indistinct]. Similarly, the strength of the OAU is the aggregate strength of all individual member countries. If one of the countries is weak, the strength of the OAU is reduced and vice versa.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, a government or a party does not exist merely to exercise political power. It does not want power for its own sake, as an end in itself. Political power is a means to an end. That end is to improve the quality of life of

the people. Therefore, the greatest challenge that faces all African countries is economic development. We need this development to improve the quality of life of our people. Indeed, for continued peace and stability in any country. The people of that country need to promote both political and economic development.

Earlier on in my speech I said that for a democratic government the interests of the people are paramount. What are these interests? There are many. I have already mentioned peace and freedom. I have also mentioned unity, but there are other good things of life that they want. These constitute their interests. [Words indistinct] Ugandans of all races and ethnic groupings want clean water. So they need wells and water. They want piped water. They want development in this area. I think all Ugandans want to be healthy. So they want clinics. Next to that I also believe that they want their children to be educated, so they want a school near to them. They want jobs or they want industries to expand and new ones to be established. They want to grow more crops and sell more at good prices. So they need more and cheap inputs. They want more and better clothes. They want leisure, music, dance to express their living. They expect these things to be available.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, it is the duty of all of us in this house and not just the government to provide this climate for the attainment of these objectives. That climate is peace and stability. That climate is also freedom and encouragement to the people. In the absence of peace, development cannot take place. A good example of this is during the dark period of Idi Amin's regime. Besides the sheer ineptitude of Amin and his surrogates, the political and security climate was not propitious to sustain economic growth, let alone a modicum of growth.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, economic development cannot come from heaven like manna. Those of us who are Christians know that it used to happen in biblical days; this does not happen any more. [applause] Anything good that we want has to be worked for. It requires both mental and physical work on the part of every Ugandan living in towns and those living in the villages. There is no shortcut to development. What is our role as MPs and as good party members and as good citizens? We should motivate the people to exert maximum efforts to develop Uganda. My third message to you, and through you to the people of Uganda, is: Work hard for your country.

I am pleased, Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, to know that Uganda is now making steady progress towards economic recovery. I am particularly happy to learn that you are once again feeding yourselves, a fact that is admitted even by those countries that embraced Idi Amin. [applause] I commend the government and all Ugandans for the fact that Ugandans have, since liberation, improved their production levels, so much so that locally-produced raw materials are feeding her own industries. That is a wonderful achievement. We salute you for this remarkable achievement in just a short space of time from 1980. But as you and I know very well, much more remains to be done.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, allow me now to touch on some vital issues in southern Africa which I am sure are engaging the minds of honorable members. The response of South Africa to the UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 on the independence of Namibia has been one of prevarication. South Africa's aim has been to circumvent the demand for South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia according to the Security Council Resolution 435. What is now delaying the independence of Namibia is the position taken by South Africa and the U.S.A. to link Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. We reject this kind of linkage.

Nevertheless, now that Angola has accepted South African and U.S. demands for gradual withdrawal of some Cuban forces from Angola, the world expects South Africa to withdraw its forces from Angola and from Namibia to pave the way for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435. There should be no more excuses.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, the system of apartheid in South Africa remains a sore spot on the continent of Africa. The removal of this system poses to Africa the greatest challenge of our time. A system that makes it possible for the minority to arrogate to itself the right to rule the majority is immoral and a threat to international peace. Thus, we are witnessing the aggressive forces of racism and destabilization by South Africa causing tension in the countries which border with her. The entire southern region has become a dangerous hotbed of conflicts as a result of South Africa's aggression against neighboring countries. The situation in southern Africa has reached a critical stage which needs an equally critical decision. As racial confrontation increases, inevitably, has the greatest consequences for the safety of peace in Africa and the world. [sentence as heard]

Of late, South Africa has sought to impress the world that it has undergone a change of heart and taken an interest in that [word indistinct], sense of values have represented it as a peace seeker and peacemaker in the region. [sentence as heard] However, the reality is that the developments have not brought about any fundamental change at all in regard to the basic conflict situation. There has been no concrete progress in relations to apartheid, the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa. As I am talking to you now, apartheid and minority rule in South Africa are still intact.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, Zambia's stand on apartheid and minority rule in South Africa is public knowledge. We condemn it unreservedly.

Africa's interests and world interests demand that apartheid be defeated and destroyed. With the strong support that she gets from her western allies, South Africa has become a military and economic power in southern Africa. She also believes strongly in the ideology of apartheid. A combination of military and economic power and an evil ideology which seeks to protect the privileges of the white people makes South Africa a particularly difficult government to deal with. But Africa is stronger, even if we do not have strong military forces. Our strength is a moral one: Our cause is just. That of South Africa is unjust. On account of it we have the support of the international community.

We are bound to win. [applause] But Africa has to be more united. She has to be more vocal against apartheid and to give more assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia for them to wage a meaningful struggle against injustice in South Africa and in Namibia. This is one other reason why I have urged for a strong Uganda. A strong Uganda in both political and economic terms contributes to the strength of Africa and vice versa.

Mr President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, my first [as heard] message to the people of Uganda is: Let your country be a worthy member of the OAU. In conclusion, I want to say freedom is a very precious commodity. Once gained, freedom must be guarded and nurtured for it to remain precious and meaningful. The achievement of independence and freedom by any given state is not an end in itself: It is a beginning to an end. Once achieved, that independence and freedom must be consolidated through peace, love for one another, and unity. You can buy shelter, food, or clothing but you cannot buy freedom. Now that Uganda is back on the right track it is your duty to guard jealously the hard-won freedom, unity, and peace so that you can collectively devote your efforts to development.

President, Mr Speaker, honorable members, national reconstruction and its integration requires understanding, accommodation, resourcefulness, and hard work. There is need for a dedicated leadership and citizenry imbued with faith to cultivate a widespread national feeling for one country, one Uganda. [applause] I am convinced the goals of peace and unity are attainable, especially when an auspicious atmosphere is created.

In parliament, the legislators should set aside their partisan differences and harness allegiance to the task of nation-building. I therefore urge all the honorable members of the Ugandan parliament to bear in mind the cardinal fact that, regardless of their party affiliation, the interests of sustaining Uganda as one country as supreme. The theme in that message I want to leave all Ugandans is love for one another. Let love be the foundation of your unity: let it be the food that nourishes that unity and through love let your nation climb to the summit of prosperity. I say all this in the name of your great national motto: For God and my country. [prolonged applause]

Prime Minister, Officials Address Voters Day Rally

EA171355 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Prime Minister Otema Alimadi has emphasized the importance of freedom which has been provided by the government, but cautioned that such freedom must go with responsibility. Addressing a mammoth rally at (Achoo Baa) to mark the Voters Day celebrations in Kitgum South, Mr Otema Alimadi cautioned some individuals who have developed the habit of disturbing peace in the area by underground politicking. He dismissed allegations made by some people that the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] leadership has sent them in the constituencies to campaign for certain individuals, adding that the party has got a system of nominating candidates, and asked the people to reject such claims because the party believes in truth and honesty.

The prime minister conveyed President Obote's appeal to the people of Kitgum District not to mess up the peace that has been prevailing in the area. He castigated the leader of the Uganda Nationalist Liberation Party [as heard], Mr Tiberio Okenyi, for celebrating at the fall of the first UPC government in 1971, and accused him of instigating violence. The prime minister encouraged the youth to work hard and (?urged them) to be united.

The chief of defense forces, Gen Tito Okello, said [words indistinct] political education to ensure that peace prevails. He asked the people to support Dr Obote and his leadership, saying that without the support (?and) political will of the party and the people of Tanzania, the war against Amin would not have been a success. He stressed that the power of the government is the people and not the gun. The rally was also addressed by the minister of animal industry and fisheries, Dr Joseph Otim.

Trial of Democratic Party Leaders Begins

*EA171633 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT
17 Dec 84*

[Text] The leader of the opposition and president of the Democratic Party [DP], Dr Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, today will appear before the chief magistrates court [as heard], Mr John Obwagamo, charged with sedition. Along with Dr Ssemogerere, on the same charges were DP publicity secretary, Dr Ojok Mulozi, and the editor of *MUNNANSI* newspaper, Mr Anthony Sekweyama.

The principal state attorney, (Nabasi), representing the state, told the court that the defense counsel for the accused had applied for the transfer of the hearing to the Uganda high court and this has been granted. The court adjourned until 17th January 1985 when mention of this hearing in the high court will be made.

uf subjectCHAD

Embassy Communique Hits 'Misinformation' on War

PM181312 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Dec 84 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Ndjamena Again Condemns 'Systematic Underassessment' of Libyan Presence in Chad"]

[Text] A few hours before Mr Francois Mitterrand's television interview, the Chadian Embassy in Paris issued a communique on Sunday 16 December "condemning the campaign of misinformation aimed at hiding the truth about the war in Chad;" the following are the main extracts from the communique:

The reduction of this war to a purely internal question and the systematic underassessment of the Libyan presence in northern Chad (far from a useless desert, but the uncomfortable frontline in face of the threat) and the danger it represents for security in Africa are attitudes that should not deceive Chad's real friends and turn them against the Chadian Government with the sole unconfessed aim of disguising a foreseeable failure or retreating before a real enemy.

President Hissain Habre has constantly worked for national reconciliation. The government he heads is one of national unity, because it represents all Chadian feelings. The Chadian political figures opposing it are no more numerous than the opponents to some regimes throughout the world.

Nonetheless, the Chadian Government has constantly tried to complete national unity by opening dialogue with its opposition, and even with the elements whose only merit is to have backed the Libyan invasion of our country.

Nobody can teach the Chadian Government anything about reconciliation. Any hints and instructions should be directed against the Libyan aggressor to ensure that it honors its pledges and its signature by withdrawing from Chad and leaving the Chadians to live in peace throughout their territory, inherited from the colonial period.

To do this, and in view of the traditional relations between Chad and France, the Chadian Government and people legitimately hope they can once again count on France's support, and especially on the action of the French president, to whom a glowing tribute must be paid for the special attention he is paying to the situation in Chad.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Minister Machinde Receives Cuban Envoy

AB182340 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The minister of industry, commerce, and entrepreneurial promotion, Fortunato Nzambi Machinde, today received in audience in his office several people; the first was his Excellency Alberto Suarez Ortega, Cuban ambassador accredited to our country. They discussed the possibilities of developing commercial and entrepreneurial activities between the republic of Equatorial Guinea and Cuba.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives Outgoing British Ambassador

AB181139 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1102 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Dec (AZAP) — Great Britain is ready to increase its aid to Zaire to enable it to carry out programs of the third 7-year term as presented by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko in his inaugural speech on 5 December.

The British ambassador, Nicholas Bayle, made the statement during an audience with Marshal Mobutu at Mount Ngaliema on Monday. Mr Bayle came to say farewell at the end of a few months' mission. He is leaving Zaire for family reasons.

The British diplomat stated that he and Mobutu discussed the Zairian head of state's recent visit to London at the end of September, when he was received by Mrs Thatcher. As a result, bilateral cooperation between the two countries has been strengthened and broadened.

His government has supplied Zaire with a number of commercial vehicles within this framework. The activities of the Zaire Joint Transportation Office will be revived soon with the purchasing of a number of buses from Great Britain. The Zairian television will also carry English lesson programs.

The next meeting of the joint commission will determine the exact volume of British assistance to Zaire in 1985.

BURKINA

CDR Communique Warns Against False CDR's

*AB181820 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Press communique issued by the National Secretariat of the Revolutionary Defense Committee [CDR] in Ouagadougou on 17 December — read by (Monnin Kouyate)]

[Text] Following many complaints received from the Kadiogo Province concerning alleged abuses by the CDR's, a meeting was held at the National General Secretariat of the CDR on Monday, 17 December 1984.

Participating in this meeting were the comrade national secretary general of the CDR, the deputy national secretary general of the CDR, comrade director of the people's war, the high commissioner of the Kadiogo Province, comrade commander of the national gendarmerie, the comrade representative of the National Security Office, comrade sectional delegates, and authorities in charge of national security, military, and civic training in the Ouagadougou District.

After careful examination of recorded cases, it was noted that some wretched individuals bent on causing disorder and anarchy, and in the pay of mean reactionaries, have vowed to vilify and totally discredit the CDR's by committing acts of vandalism and sadism under the cover of CDR's.

To fan rumors and mount public opinion against the CDR's, authentic organization of the Burkinabe people, they indulge in mean and sinister acts like rape, theft, and bodily harm on people who are sincere emissaries of the democratic and popular revolution, who have been able to show revolutionary vigilance by exposing and denouncing these bandits who tried to pose as members of the CDR.

The meeting, while congratulating these militants whose vigilance has contributed to exposing these individuals who fear neither God nor man, unreservedly condemns the acts of vandalism they committed.

Severe measures will be taken to wipe out their bad deeds, to pursue them, to ferret them out, and to punish these bandits who are only pseudo-CDR's, the avowed enemies of the people. The meeting reminds all sincere and serious-minded militants that it is their duty to denounce and strongly fight against these elements, who are only counterrevolutionaries, national and international reactionaries.

Comrades, whatever their tactics and their capacity, these reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries and their agents can never blindfold the people to make them swallow anything. The people are vigilant enough to know genuine CDR's, so pseudo-CDR's cannot get away with it!

Fatherland or death, we shall win.

[Signed The CDR National Secretariat meeting]

GUINEA

President Conte Addresses Nation 18 Dec

*AB182200 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT
18 Dec 84*

[President Lansana Conte address to the nation on 18 December in Conakry — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Guineans, on 3 April 1984, Guinea embarked on a path of national recovery. It is not an easy route. Our whole country is to be reconstructed and the work awaiting us is considerable. We must therefore begin right away. It is said that only the first step is decisive, and I have the feeling that most of you are hesitating to make this first step. Twenty-six years of irresponsibility cannot be wiped out in 1 day. Bad habits are hard to eradicate, and old reflexes linger on.

Today many people feel powerless, and people of goodwill are beginning to get discouraged. I do not have the right to let hope give way to disappointment. I have therefore decided to intervene to revive our national recovery. But it is you who hold the key to this recovery. It is only when Guineans change their mentality and get to work that the measures I have the responsibility to take, and which I will soon communicate to you today, will really be effective.

First, for the change of mentality: On 3 April, we recovered our most precious property — freedom. Today some Guineans have turned against their country. I am talking here about delinquency in its various forms. Crime is rising in the cities and inhabitants are complaining about insecurity; others are even calling for the former order. It was fear that was reigning, not order. Can one talk of order when the family is dissolved, the authority of old people trampled upon, and traditions abandoned? It is on the ruins of the Guinean society that delinquency is developing, especially juvenile delinquency. To eradicate this, state action alone is not sufficient. Society should recover its cohesion. In our villages in days past, adults were collectively responsible for the education of children. Each one made it his duty to intervene when a child misbehaved in his presence. Today, in the cities, people no longer can take care of their own children. Yet each family is responsible for its children and their actions until they come of age. Parents and teachers should play their role as educators. They should teach the youth the values of honesty, respect for others and authority, a sense of duty, and the love of one's country.

We must also give life to our grassroot communities. I charge you to gradually establish community and district councils which will work with local state representatives. The wise ones among you, the old ones, and the educated people, will be the ones to serve on these councils. You will temporarily but systematically remove from these councils all those who held positions of responsibility under the former regime.

These councils will be interlocutors for the public authorities on anything concerning the life of the community. They will be charged with the handling of minor delinquencies, and if they cannot settle a problem at their level, they will call upon the state

authorities. The state will then take the necessary measures. I have ordered a reorganization of the judicial and police services as soon as possible.

For things to change, each one of us should be vigilant. We must reject any behavior that goes against the interests of the community and the country's honor. And as you know, this sort of behavior is not only encountered in the streets of our cities, but also, and on a larger scale, within the confines of our administration. The embezzlement of public funds is even more serious than armed robbery. It is the country that is being stolen, and it is all of the Guinean people who endure the consequences of the mismanagement and corruption of the leadership of the country. Each time you come across these thefts and malpractices, you must make it a duty to denounce them. I call upon employees of the banking, commercial, and industrial sectors to be particularly vigilant in this field.

Fellow Guineans, I am aware of what you say — it is always the same people at these places; that is why things have not changed. If on 3 April I had gotten rid of all those who misbehaved, there would have been no one to do the work. You must give man time to improve himself. Bad habits are more difficult to eradicate than to acquire. There are even some new leaders who have allowed themselves to be contaminated. I have to be understanding, but I cannot afford to be weak. Whenever corruption and incompetence become chronic, and when there seems to be no sign of goodwill, it means the branch is rotten and it has to be cut off. Today, I have to clean up the tree by beginning with the highest branches, for beyond a certain level of responsibility, it is unpardonable to put your personal interest above that of the country.

As for you civil servants, I know that most of you do not get salaries sufficient for your families to live on. If you want people to listen to you, do not ask for what is impossible. You must try to get rid of the causes of negative attitudes. I will therefore talk to you about the economic situation of the country.

Guineans, for 8 months now your living conditions have not improved. Prices are still high and revenues insufficient. And you are worried about the future. Today I am going to take away some of your worries and give you back some hope and courage without making promises that cannot be fulfilled. You are not going to experience rapid improvement in your living conditions; this is not possible, and you will understand why. Our priorities today are agriculture and communications. For Guineans to eat their fill, we must clear new lands and develop river basins. For our farmers, traders, and industrialists to carry out their duties under the best of conditions, we must reconstruct our roads and airports and develop our means of transport and telecommunications. Naturally the resources we are devoting to this investment effort cannot at the same time be used to improve the people's living conditions. Yet this effort is a prerequisite for our progress. Second and the most important, fellow Guineans, is that you should all get to work. The state is there to encourage private initiative and not to produce in your place. If each and every one at his own level does what is expected of him, our progress will be rapid, and in 2 or 3 years you will notice the effects on your living conditions.

Today we must be able to identify our priorities, yet some incite us to put the cart before the horse. I am thinking of some of our foreign friends who observe with much interest what is happening in Guinea, but who, before increasing their aid to us, expect us to take measures for revival. Revival is not a word that frightens me. Financial discipline, the reorganization of public enterprises, financial restoration — I agree with all that. But can I call on my people to mobilize themselves for development and at the same time impose upon them a brutal drop in their standard of living? Can I call on Guineans to work more and eat less? The bitter pill some people are preparing for us would merely aggravate our illness. Foreign investors will only have faith in us when they see us at work. Guinea today needs more faith in its ability for self-development than for capital. I commit myself this day to ensuring that our economic recovery will not be gained to the detriment of the already insufficient well-being of the people. In 1985 I will see to it that the price of rice remains at a tolerable level for all.

Before speaking of price control, we must preoccupy ourselves with salaries. The Guinean will work more efficiently the day his salary enables him to live correctly. The government has decided to take the first measure to improve the lot of those depending on it. As of 1 January 1985, the salaries of civil servants and soldiers will be revised. Today, contrary to our desires, we cannot do as much as we would have liked to. This is only a first step. If you, the civil servants, want further steps, it is up to you to act. As of today, I expect a marked improvement in your work, regular attendance at your posts, and more professional faith in the accomplishment of your tasks. It is only under these conditions that your salaries will continue to rise. If this is not the case, we will find the means for progressively eliminating the parasites.

As for those who continue to embezzle funds and those who remain more attached to the former regime than to the new one, I have already told them what will happen. We will cut off the rotten branches, and to make this action fair and efficient, we will begin at the top.

This is the moment, fellow Guineans, to deal with the issue you have been expecting, that is, the reorganization of government. On 3 April, to ensure the running of the institutions, some men, mostly soldiers, were given posts of responsibility. Not all of them have proven competent. Some devoted themselves to their task and have acquired a working knowledge of their files, but others were not capable of this. Others concentrated primarily on their status and sought to satisfy their personal interests. After 8 months of being in power, I believe that change is necessary. This change merely constitutes a stage. I have decided to progressively place in posts of responsibility the men who are most capable of attaining the objectives of the CMRN and of meeting the aspirations of the people.

Today, as president of the republic and chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress, and after consulting with the Executive Bureau of the CMRN, I have made the following decisions. The composition of the Military Committee for National Redress has been modified. An end has been put to the functions of the present government. A new government has been set up. I will personally assume, as of today, the functions of head of government and minister of national defense and security. In

a short while, the government spokesman will give the list of members of the CMRN and of the second government of the Second Republic. The government consists of 15 ministers and 4 ministers of state, aided by 13 secretaries of state. I hope that these new structures will enable us to act more efficiently. I expect the men in whom I have placed my trust to devote themselves competently to the exclusive service of their country.

Fellow Guineans, I have measured the extent of my responsibilities and I intend to meet them all. You have placed your trust in me. This trust will be maintained only if my words are followed by action.

But I cannot do anything without you. I need your support and this support must also be expressed by action. If we all take a first step in the right direction, our country will really find itself on the path of national revival.

Long live the republic! [playing of national anthem]

Government Organization Following Reshuffle Announced

New Members of CMRN

*AB182048 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT
18 Dec 84*

[List of members of Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN) following Guinean head of state Lansana Conte's announcement of a government reshuffle in Conakry on 18 December; read by unidentified government spokesman — live or recorded]

[Text] Members of the Military Committee for National Redress:

1. Colonel Lansana Conte
2. Colonel Diarra Traore
3. Captain Mamadou Balde
4. Captain Dian Traore
5. Captain Facine Toure
6. Major Alhouseyni Fofana
7. Captain Lancine Keita
8. Lieutenant Abdoullrahmane Diallo
9. Sergeant Bagbo Joseph Domanigui
10. Captain Mamady Bayo
11. Captain Tiefala Camara
12. Captain Mohamed Traore
13. Major Sidi Mohamed Keita
14. Major Ousmane Sow
15. Major Mancan Camara
16. Major Thiekoura Camara
17. Captain Bakary Sako
18. Captain Oumar Mohamed Kebe
19. Sergeant Major Sekou Toure
20. Captain Alpha Oumar Diallo

Signed in Conakry on 18 December 1984, Colonel Lansana Conte, chairman of the CMRN

New Members of Government

*AB182140 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT
18 Dec 84*

[Announcement of new members of government following Guinean head of state Lansana Conte address to the nation on 18 December in Conakry; read by unidentified government spokesman — live or recorded]

[Text] The president of the Republic, in view of the declaration of the Army takeover on 3 April 1984; in view of the proclamation of the Second Republic; in view of Act No 001/CMRN 84 of 5 April 1984 on the nomination of the members of the Cabinet, the president of the republic, orders:

Article I — The following have been appointed as of 18 December 1984 to the designated posts:

Minister of State for:

Administrative Reform and Civil Service

Captain Mamadou Balde

National Education

Colonel Diarra Traore

Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Captain Facine Toure

Planning and Natural Resources

Captain Dian Traore

Agricultural Development

Major Alhouseyni Fofana

Economy and Finance

Major Toure Doumbia

Territorial Administration

Captain Kerfala Camara

Labor and Social Welfare

Dr Mariama Dielo Barry

Communications and Tourism

Captain Mohamed Traore

Industrial Development

Richard Haba

Commerce

Captain Cherif Diallo

Justice

Major Kolipe Lama

Public Health

Dr Mamadou Bah Kaba

Religious Affairs

El Hadj Abderrahmane Ba

Youth, Arts, and Sports

Captain Mamady Bayo

Permanent CMRN Secretary With Ministerial Rank

Captain Lancine Keita

Secretary of State to the Presidency in charge of:

National Defense

Major Ousmane Sow

Security

Herve Baffa Bangoura

Culture and Scientific Research

Zainoui Abdin Sanoussi

Secretary of State:**To the Minister of State for National Education in Charge of Secondary Education and Literacy**

Abou Camara

To the Minister of State for National Education in Charge of Higher and Technical Education and Vocational Training

Major Sidi Mohamed Keita

To the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in Charge of Guineans Abroad

Jean-Claude Diallo

To the Minister of State for Planning and Natural Resources in Charge of Energy

Sergeant Joseph Bagbo Domanigui

To the Minister of Agricultural Development in Charge of Water Resources and Forestry

Lieutenant Mamadou Tiana Diallo

To the Minister of Agricultural Development in Charge of Fishing and Livestock

Captain Alpha Oumar Diallo

To the Minister of Agricultural Development in Charge of Rural Promotion and Craftsmanship

Captain Abraham Kabassam Keita

To the Minister of Territorial Administration in Charge of Transportation

Major Aboubacar Ndiaye

To the Minister of Territorial Administration in Charge of Public Works

Sekou Mantong Camara

To the Minister of Communications and Tourism in Charge of Posts and Telecommunications

Captain Amadou Kouyate

Article II — The present order, which comes into effect as of the date of signature, will be recorded and published in the Official Republic Gazette.

Signed in Conakry on 18 December 1984, Colonel Lansana Conte

Portfolio Changes

AB190754 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 19 Dec 84

["Ordinance of the President of the Republic" issued on 18 December in Conakry — read by announcer]

[Text] The head of state, in view of the declaration of the Army takeover on 3 April 1984; in view of the proclamation of the Second Republic; and in view of Act No 001/CMRN 84 of 5 April 1984 on the nomination of members of the Cabinet, the head of state orders:

Article I — Ordinance No 329 CRG of 18 December 1984 is amended as follows:

A. Instead of secretary of state to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of security, Herve Vincent Bangoura, make read secretary of state to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of security, Captain Amadou Kouyate.

B. Instead of secretary of state to the minister of communications and tourism in charge of posts and telecommunications, Captain Ahmadou Kouyate, make read secretary of state to the minister of communications and tourism in charge of posts and telecommunications, Herve Vincent Bangoura.

The rest remain unchanged.

Article II — The present ordinance, which comes into effect as of the date of signature, will be recorded and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

Conakry, 19 December 1984.

Signed: Colonel Lansana Conte, head of state, president of the Republic, head of government

More Appointments Announced

AB190758 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 19 Dec 84

["Ordinance of the President of the Republic" issued on 18 December in Conakry — read by announcer]

[Text] The president of the Republic, in view of the declaration of the Army takeover on 3 April 1984; in view of the proclamation of the Second Republic; and in view of Act No 001/CMRN 84 of 5 April 1984 on the nomination of members of the Cabinet, the president of the Republic orders:

Article I — The following have been appointed to the post listed below as of 18 December 1984:

Secretary of State to the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs in Charge of Labor

Captain Pathe Barry

Governor of the Province of Kindia

Captain Finando Thiane

Governor of the Province of Boke

Captain Mohamed Oumar Kebe

Chief of Staff of Combined Services

Captain Abou Camara

Prefect of Diekedou

Major Abderahamane Kaba

Article II — The present ordinance, which takes effect as of the date of its signature, will be recorded and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

Conakry, 18 December, 1984.

Signed: Colonel Lansana Conte, president of the Republic, chairman of the CMRN, head of government

LIBERIA

Paris Club Arranges Foreign Debt Refinancing

AB182325 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Paris, Dec 18 (AFP) — Liberia's creditor governments have agreed to reschedule its guaranteed overseas debt over ten years, the French Economy Ministry announced today. The rescheduling, arranged by the "Club of Paris," applies to amounts unpaid on the due date from Liberia's debt relating to loans and credits guaranteed by West Germany, the United States, Italy, Japan, Norway, Britain, and Sweden, a ministry statement said. The statement did not give the value of the rescheduled debt, but said it would be payable over 10 years, with a five-year period of grace.

Liberia's overseas public debt totalled 641.2 million dollars at the beginning of 1983, 295.2 million of it under bilateral guarantees, according to World Bank figures.

MALI

Further on Visit of Malaysian Prime Minister

Traore, Mahathir Speak at Meeting

AB181750 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Excerpts] One thousand metric tons of grain, as well as a complete set of drilling equipment and a complete set of television equipment have been offered to Mali. Malaysia and Mali have thus provided a beautiful example of South-South cooperation. This cooperation has just assumed a new image with the creation this afternoon of the great joint commission which further unites the Malians and the Malaysians.

The head of state, General Moussa Traore, this afternoon held a private discussion of more than 1 hour with Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Bin Mohamed. This was followed by a working session between the two heads of government and their respective delegations. The president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, who spoke first, affirmed that despite the long distance separating Mali and Malaysia, the Malaysians have, on several occasions, demonstrated complete solidarity with the Malian people.

[Begin Traore recording] Despite the long distance separating us, the Malaysian people have on several occasions demonstrated their complete solidarity with the Malian people, a brotherly people faced with the serious calamity of drought and desert encroachment. Your Excellency Mr Prime Minister, I can assure you that this generous and important assistance and gesture of Islamic solidarity has been highly appreciated by our people. I beseech you to be our spokesman to express again to the hard-working Malaysian people the gratitude of the Malian people and government. Your presence in our midst is a concrete testimony of the political will of our two governments to strengthen our relations of friendship and cooperation.

This working session offers us the happy opportunity to engage in a thorough exchange of views on issues of bilateral cooperation and on international problems. The situation in Mali is characterized by the challenge represented by the struggle against drought and desert encroachment, the introduction of an important food strategy, the reorganization of the rural world into village (?cooperatives), and the problems of the country's landlocked situation. On all these points, we will continue to discuss with your government the need for a dynamic scientific and cultural cooperation, which we have already begun. All that remains to be done is to determine the joint actions to be undertaken. [end recording]

In his reply to Gen Moussa Traore's speech, His Excellency Mahathir Bin Mohamed stressed the ties of frank friendship and sincere cooperation existing between Mali and Malaysia.

[Begin Mohamed recording in English with sentence by sentence translation in French] (?As far as we are concerned), we believe that the countries of the South, the developing countries, should cooperate with each other and not depend solely on help and cooperation from the North. For a very long time, the South has served only as a producer of raw materials and as a market for the North. It is obvious that we have our own potentials. But if we use these potentials exclusively for the North, then we cannot blame anyone if we do not make any progress. On the other hand, if we help each other in the South, the countries of the South will benefit and be able to develop much faster. As a country in Southeast Asia, we know and we have very little contact with the countries of Africa. As a result, we have been manipulated to a certain extent by the big powers without any ability on our part to resist, because we are divided. By establishing this kind of relationship, as between Mali and Malaysia, we could learn more from each other.

By knowing each other and by having personal contacts, our relationship will become more cordial and more fruitful. The cooperation with Mali over the past 2 years has borne some fruits, but of course there is much to be done. We have come today because we need to know the leaders of Mali and to see Mali ourselves so that our cooperation will be much more meaningful. We are glad, Your Excellency, to know that you have accepted our invitation to visit Malaysia next year. We look forward very much to this visit. It will strengthen our personal relationship; it will strengthen the relationship between our government and your government and between our peoples. In the process, of course, we will be able to identify more areas of cooperation. [end recording]

Mahathir Comments, Departs

AB182355 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Malaysian Premier Mahathir Bin Mohamed and his wife this morning left Bamako for (?New Delhi) after a 3-day official visit. They were seen off at the Senou International Airport by the head of state and Mrs Moussa Traore, who were with constituted bodies, and the diplomatic and consular missions.

At an official dinner hosted in honor of the Malaysian delegation yesterday evening, President Moussa Traore awarded Dr Mahathir Bin Mohamed the Great Cross of the National Order. The Malaysian premier's visit was a success and the results positive, confirmed by Dr Mahathir at his press conference.

[Begin Mohamed recording in English fading into French translation] First of all, I have to say that our visit was a successful one, since the talks we held with the Malian authorities gave us a better idea of the situation now prevailing in Mali, in the region, subregion, and on the African Continent in general. During our talks, we discussed issues relating to the international political situation, including the situation in Southeast Asia. But in general, I can say that this visit was a success since it enabled us to strengthen the cooperation already existing between Malaysia and Mali, and since it will also enable us to hope for a future development of these links of fraternity and friendship which exist between us. [end recording]

NIGER

Kountche Delivers Independence Day Address

AB172300 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT
17 Dec 84

[President Seyni Kountche 17 December address to the nation on the eve of the 26th independence anniversary; place not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Nigerois and dear countrymen. The history of all peoples is made up of victories and (?defeats), and each victory strengthens the nation's ability to face new trials. This means that trials are part of each people's destiny and it is by overcoming trials that mankind learns to acquire national consciousness.

After a decade of food aid, we are once again confronted with a cruel food deficit. The harvest did not respond to the expectations of our people. The sacrifices that the economic crisis has imposed on us adds another duty more urgent than ever — to save the lives of as many of our countrymen as possible. Together with all the social classes of the nation, the national Armed Forces have demonstrated that the (?crisis) is not insurmountable. As I have said, the main thing is not to ponder over what we have at our disposal, but to immediately start the efforts capable of increasing the nation's food reserves.

As you know, we did not wait for the end of the rainy season to undertake an inventory of lands that can be developed. The state provided the necessary resources and the development councils set to work. In various parts of the country where climatic conditions appear favorable, off-season crops were sown. This new strategy has three principal aims: First of all, to produce more to secure our people from want. [Words indistinct] a catastrophic rainy season throughout our country. Second, we had to avoid for our destitute compatriots the filthy and indecent spectacle of disaster camps that go with begging. Finally to try to limit [words indistinct].

In all places where the people set to work, their efforts were hailed and supported by prompt and favorable responses from the

international community. We have already begun to receive aid from the European Development Fund and the United States.

Fellow countrymen, you have always demonstrated your attachment to the ideals that brought about the historic event that the proclamation of our republic represents. These ideals have become more concrete than ever because they embody the fundamental rights of our people: The right to identity, the right to freedom, the right to the full development of our personality, and of our cultural values and civilization.

But the republic is not only a state of rights; it is also and even more a symbol of commitment — commitment to build and commitment to assume with a deep conviction the necessary attributes of a sovereign state. The 26th anniversary is an occasion for us to reflect over the serious lessons which nature has imposed on us, and to totally and resolutely commit ourselves to this new development strategy.

With all its trials, the year 1984 has demonstrated the capital of courage and ingenuity that constitutes the asset of the men and women of Niger. The instinct of self-preservation present in each of us spontaneously changed itself into an outburst for (?the struggle).

Since the beginning of the human race, the world has experienced a succession of abundance and deprivation, of comforting opulence and cruel penury, of sublime sacrifices and bliss. Yesterday, it was Asia; today, it is Africa which is facing the problems of hunger. Should it accept this as a fait accompli and stand still in an attitude of surrender and expectation? Or should it, as I believe, be strengthened by its glorious past and draw from its ancestral cultural heritage, weapons and tools for a decisive struggle? Should we not make every effort, return to ourselves, to our people and to our land and, if necessary, exert even the energy of despair to definitively free ourselves from the specter of hunger and the spectacle of (?begging) and humiliation? In any case, as far as the National Armed Forces are concerned, no sacrifice is too great when the dignity of the nation is involved.

The Supreme Military Council and the government are determined to continue with the reorganization begun in the state enterprises and public establishments. While the state is tightening its belt, it must violently deal with its feelings to be able to consolidate the fruits of the nation's efforts. This is no longer the time when some people considered these sectors of the economy as salary and allowance distribution centers, and by others as a vast charity club where the state can offer jobs (?to everyone). The minister in charge of public establishments, state companies, and mixed economy enterprises has received instructions on the government's new policy concerning these bodies. This policy is based on three cardinal principles — legality, productivity, and individual performance. Henceforth, all (?transfers) of officials to these state companies and enterprises will be done in strict respect of the existing regulations. Any official whose productivity is considered below the required minimum will be removed outright from the (?public service).

Our country enjoys a great credibility and an undeniable audience on the international scene. My visits to the FAO's headquarters in Italy and the United States authorize me to confirm —

and you already know it -- that we have friends [words indistinct] who are giving us their active solidarity and total support.

NIGERIA

U.S. Urged To Consider 'Changing Trends'

AB181138 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT
18 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The American charge d'affaires in Nigeria, Herbert Gulliver, has just told Nigerians that in the universal scheme of things, a silver coin is higher than a man. That was the message contained in a television interview he held recently. According to the envoy, his home government would never support any country which was hostile to apartheid South Africa. In other words, it would be unrealistic for anyone to expect his country to boycott South Africa considering the enormity of American economic investments there. Mr Gulliver was speaking in Nigeria, a host country whose aversion to the racial policy is backed by a determination to lend her manpower and material resources, if necessary, to put an end to the despicable system.

As if to rub in his point further, the envoy said that the United States would not support any government which relied on other nations' military force. The reference was obviously directed at Angola on the controversial issue of Cuban presence in that country. However, we admire Mr Gulliver for his candor, but we find his arguments unacceptable. Fortunately, perhaps inadvertently, the envoy has told Nigeria to disregard whatever the White House may have said or might say to the contrary. After all, we have been warned in advance that America has no intention of living up to our expectations. Much as we are

tempted to dismiss the assertion as a personal opinion, we should hesitate and ponder that a personality of the rank of a diplomat does not make frivolous foreign policy statements in another country. He must be reflecting the views of his government, since it his duty to project the policy and image of his country.

One is hard put to understand why Mr Gulliver has chosen to say this in a country where he is aware of her commitment to the struggle against apartheid. It is more than probable that the envoy has been chosen as a special emissary to tell us in a subtle manner that we should not look up to America to do anything contrary to apartheid South Africa. Moreover, it is unfortunate that the Western nations always choose to deliberately misinterpret the desires of the black man in order to justify their actions. South Africans and Namibians are not fighting against the investments of the Western nations in those countries, they are asking for a better deal. That is not asking too much. Sometimes one wonders if America has forgotten the ideals of the American revolution from the way and manner they carry out the things they do.

Furthermore, one would be inclined to think that the Western nations have no investments in independent African countries. The irony is that their economic investments in these nations far outstrip whatever they have in South Africa. Today, the trend of economics indicate that the bulk of Western trade and investments has shifted from South Africa to the independent African states and with an increased market for expansion. Realism therefore dictates that America consider these changing trends and reorder her priorities accordingly.

ANGOLA

Death or Capture of Savimbi Denied by RSA Sources

*MB191114 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL
in English 19 Dec 84 p 1*

[Text] An international rumour that the UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, had been killed or captured by MPLA troops could not be substantiated yesterday. According to sources at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, the rumour had been circulating in Windhoek for about two days. Its origin was unknown.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria that the Defence Force's information was that the rumour was untrue. It is understood the rumour was also circulating in London and Washington yesterday.

Portuguese Association Leader on Relations

*MB182015 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Text] Daniel de Matos, the president of the Portuguese-Angolan Friendship Association, said in Lisbon yesterday that relations between Portugal and Angola were at their worst. In an interview with ANGOP, Daniel de Matos said that if it is true that with regard to previous Portuguese governments, the policy of cooperation with Angola was one of reservation, the policy adopted by the present Portuguese Government undoubtedly deserves total condemnation. Portugal only stands to lose by this policy. Even in trade, Portugal is the loser, since there is greater involvement by private enterprises, to the detriment of the Portuguese state enterprises, Daniel de Matos also said.

The president of the Portuguese-Angolan Friendship Association then spoke of activities in the Portuguese territory by counter-revolutionary groups mounting a series of subversive actions against the People's Republic of Angola. The most outstanding case is that of UNITA, Daniel de Matos said and added that this puppet group is the launching pad of the South African regime and it is a complementary army of Pretoria with a clearly-defined priority to overthrow the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Accordingly, Daniel de Matos said that there was an urgent need for the universal condemnation of the inhuman regime of apartheid, which keeps millions of South African and Namibian blacks in misery and exercises great pressure on the neighboring countries with undeclared wars and acts of aggression.

It is fundamental that the community of nations increasingly work toward the isolation of the Pretoria regime by using the most convenient mechanisms for the implementation of the internationally approved sanctions, said Daniel de Matos. He added that the continued attempts by the government of Mario Soares have been totally contradictory to this objective. Mario Soares and his government are thwarting the efforts to isolate the racist regime by encouraging the propagandist tour by former South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha through Europe,

Daniel de Matos said in conclusion.

Decline in Portuguese Trade Blamed on Relations

*MB190816 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 19 Dec 84*

[Text] Lopo do Nascimento, the minister of planning, recently discussed trade exchanges between Angola and Portugal in an interview in the Lisbon newspaper, *O DIARIO*. He stated that Angola's merchandise imports from Portugal may be reduced in 1985 to half of the total registered this year. These imports will be worth half the \$40 million value of this year's buys.

Lopo do Nascimento's analysis thus presents somber prospects for cooperation between Angola and Portugal next year. This analysis is based on the difference between \$96 million — as written in the accords signed with Portuguese enterprises in 1983 — and the actual amount spent.

ANGOP believes that the reduction in trade between Angola and Portugal stems from the deterioration of bilateral relations, notwithstanding Lopo do Nascimento's remarks on this issue.

LESOTHO

Peace Movement Commends U.S. Demonstrations

*MB181800 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Text] The spokesman for the Lesotho Peace and Solidarity Movement, Mr (Majolo) Molapo, has commended people demonstrating against South Africa's apartheid system in the United States. He said the time is ripe for all countries of the world which like peace and respect human rights to demonstrate and take action against the apartheid system of South Africa.

Mr (Molapo) said he was encouraged by President Reagan's recent statements, adding that the United States should play a major role in (?spearheading) peace in the world.

The spokesman said the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, has, for years, appealed for peace and peaceful coexistence in southern Africa. He said the prime minister had appealed to South African rulers to release all political prisoners, and to hold peaceful discussions with the true black leaders of South Africa, and not puppets like Sebe and Thebehali.

He said the prime minister had also called for [words indistinct] of Lesotho for the hosting of discussions between the black and white leaders of South Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Praises Bilene-Macia Soldiers During Rally

*MB190655 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 19 Dec 84*

[Text] President Samora Machel has praised the officers, ser-

geants, and soldiers of the Mozambique Armed Forces battalion stationed at Magul in the Bilene-Macia district of Gaza Province for their combativeness, discipline, and particularly the good relations they maintain with the district's residents. This happened yesterday when the Mozambican head of state toured that district to assess the political, economic, and military situation in the region.

The praise by President Machel came as a result of the fact that the soldiers of that unit managed to restore order in the region in such a short time, thus enabling the local residents to peacefully work on the tasks of the revolution. President Samora Machel singled out the battalion's work organizing the residents for defense tasks, namely the creation and training of militia and local self-defense forces, and the ability to make a soldier of every citizen.

At a subsequent rally, President Samora Machel praised the residents for organizing against armed banditry. The Mozambican head of state said this permitted the residents to concentrate on the Mozambican nation's other priority: the fight against famine. The supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution also praised the determination and high morale of the population, mentioning that an important event in the victorious struggle against armed bandits was the firing squad execution of various terrorists in Bilene-Macia in January 1983, during a ceremony attended by Minister Joaquim Chissano and Colonel General Sebastiao Mabote.

President Samora Machel also praised the residents of Bilene-Macia for their production successes, which permitted them to overcome a number of fundamental food problems. The Mozambican head of state also called upon the residents of that district to share their experiences with struggle and organization with neighboring districts, namely Manhica and Magude in Maputo Province, where the armed bandits have been sowing insecurity over the past weeks.

Meeting With Cuban Delegation Assesses Aid

MB190710 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese

0400 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Mozambican and Cuban delegations met in Maputo from 10 to 15 December to assess the implementation of the program approved by the fifth session of the Mozambique-Cuba joint commission, which was held in Havana in March. The two delegations noticed satisfactory results, particularly by Cuban internationalists in Mozambique in education, health, agriculture, fishing, construction, and other sectors.

The meeting was also preparation for the sixth session of the joint commission to be held in the first 6 months of 1985. The two delegations to the talks were led by Marcelo de Andrade, Mozambique's national director of planning and vice president of the joint commission, and Manuel Torres Muniz, Cuban ambassador to Mozambique.

Joint Communique Issued With Cuba

For the Maputo *NOTICIAS* text of the joint Cuban-Mozambican communique issued in Havana at the conclusion of the visit by Foreign Minister Joachim Chissano to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 19 December Latin America *DAILY REPORT*.

Veloso Interview Focuses on Economy, Security

MB160634 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1800 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Second and last part of interview with Jacinto Veloso, minister in the Presidency for economic affairs, by Radio Mozambique, Radio France-Inter and *O JORNAL* of Portugal — date and place not given]

[Text] One of the issues that has been widely discussed lately and divulged by countless foreign media has been the issue that the armed bandits are apparently supported by various outside forces with doubtful or at least not very clear objectives. We asked Minister Jacinto Veloso whether those forces act within a strategy that aims at forcing Mozambique to make political concessions.

[Begin recording][Veloso] There are a number of forces, and one of them is what we call the Portuguese component. The bases of this component are rather diversified. It depends primarily on its own financial capabilities, but it resorts to various tactics to win over other countries, normally by misleading them about the current Mozambican reality. This is happening less and less. It does find forces that become its allies for objective reasons or common interests that exist at a particular point in time, but this does not mean that this support is justified; it is, rather, surely unjustified in its scope of action.

There are business reasons and opportunism in which the financial and economic sectors or the greater part of those sectors are interested. These are also reasons why they give support and other facilities to the bandits.

I can say that our policy, the policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is very clear — it is a policy of defense of our national interests. We stand for peace; we are peaceful, independent, and nonaligned. We chose socialism, a general decision of the Mozambican people, as the path to the solution of our problems. We do not interfere with other countries, nor do we export or impose our choice upon anyone else.

For these reasons, I do not understand why those people have to resort to violent, criminal, and terrorist methods to try and alter our fundamental aim, which is economic and social development, security, and the improvement of the standard of living of the people as a whole in peace and good neighborliness. We want to have good relations with all states of the world, regardless of their political systems.

[Question] Mr Minister, still on this issue, there are developments in the economic and social relations between Mozambique and South Africa, but apparently there have been no practical suc-

cesses regarding the cessation of violence. Is that not a contradiction, Mr Minister?

[Veloso] Yes, at the moment it is precisely a contradiction. It is a contradiction because the spirit of the accord, not just the spirit but also the very content of the accord, aims at peace, good neighborliness, peaceful relations, secure borders, and so on. At the moment violence persists. Violence persists and causes instability, which discourages, and sometimes, I would even say prevents, some economic relations, in particular traditional relations, from being carried out.

I refer to them as traditional because everyone knows that Maputo port, the railroads, the mines, the hydroelectric complex at Cahora Bassa — which for the time being and for some time to come belongs to the Portuguese state and is its most interested party — have been our traditional outlets. Those traditional connections with South Africa through labor, border relations, trade, some tourism and visits, the existence of a great number of Mozambicans and relatives in South Africa who every year travel to and from, all that activity, all that life, let us say, between two neighbors, is affected.

However, what is even more affected are economic interests, which do not develop and cannot therefore get off the ground. With regard to this issue, as demonstrated by present circumstances, there is a real contradiction between the objectives of the accord and their implementation. [end recording]

Minister Jacinto Veloso continued to talk about this issue and responded to another question on whether economic and financial sectors in the Republic of South Africa were not in some way exerting pressure on the Pretoria government to observe the Nkomati Accord, and whether once the Mozambique security issue is solved, those same sectors may work in those areas which interest them.

[Begin Veloso recording] It seems to me that both the South African business sector and business sectors of other countries, which do or do not have an economic presence in South Africa, are interested in working with the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, with the enterprises of Mozambique, be they state, private, cooperative or otherwise. Thus, they see the continuation of violence as a huge obstacle to the implementation of their projects and ideas in the economic field. Probably all these parties interested in a peaceful situation, in a normal situation, will do all they can to try to end the violence. [end recording]

Exactly 9 months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, and especially given the current security situation, which is a central issue of the Nkomati Accord, we thought it pertinent to ask whether prospects are encouraging or whether Nkomati is heading for failure.

[Begin Veloso recording] I think that perhaps only in a few years from now will we be able to measure with some objectivity the strategic importance of the Nkomati Accord. Perhaps in a few years those who study this situation will conclude that the Nkomati Accord was perhaps the most important political event of 1984, not only regionally but also internationally.

The spirit of the Nkomati Accord will surely spread to the whole of southern Africa.

It is not only limited to two neighbors with many differences — Mozambique and South Africa — but the accord points to ways of solving extremely serious problems between all neighbors, between countries with fundamental differences, sometimes antagonistic or even characterized by confrontation, who want a platform for living in good neighborliness.

But nothing is achieved quickly or immediately. In the field of security we have not seen tangible results. There is some mistrust, and the accord is being viewed with mistrust and suspicion, thus immediately affecting its validity. I believe the causes of this mistrust are obstacles to implementing the accord, but I believe they will be overcome. However, it is true that there is a probability and some risk of progressive nonimplementation of the accord, and even failure. This can happen due to the manner in which it is implemented, or the long-drawn continuation of this situation.

However, if the current obstacles are removed before the accord is frozen, it will of course develop, flourish, and bear fruit. It will come into fruition. Thus, it is the duty of the institutions, organizations, and individuals who understand the strategic nature of the accord to act with good faith and good intentions. I think they will work and make all efforts to prevent the slow death or freezing of the Nkomati Accord. [end recording]

The interview that Jacinto Veloso, the minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, had agreed to give us was practically over. However, the minister gave us some more time so that we could ask a few other questions.

It is often said in the West that the Mozambique Government holds direct contacts with the armed banditry representatives. The government has been denying such contacts, such direct negotiations. We put the question: Do you think that those contacts can take place at least with some sections within the so-called Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]?

[Begin Veloso recording] We have neither direct contacts nor negotiations with these people. As you know, there is some work being done. We have been promoting those bilateral relations that we share with the South African Government since the signing of the Nkomati Accord. The fact that the South African Government has agreed to actively participate in the cessation of violence in Mozambique led to the 3 October Pretoria Declaration, which brought about a commission with the South African Government as chairman. This commission, which will help our relations, includes representatives of the South African Government, representatives of the Mozambique Government, and representatives of the so-called MNR [Renamo], who are the representatives of violence in Mozambique.

The purpose of the commission is to discuss ways of securing an end to violence. I believe the 3 October declaration is very clear and so are the declarations made at that time by the highest representatives of the South African Government. This commission's objective is to implement, put into practice, the declaration and its content; that is, to secure an end to violence as rapidly as

possible. This serves the interests of the Mozambican people and bilateral relations with South Africa and thus also the interests of South Africa. I believe it also serves the interests of all countries or states wanting to see southern Africa lead a peaceful existence and solve its problems.

So, discussions are held within the framework of the commission on practical ways to implement the 3 October declaration. However, we have been seeing a section of people participating in the commission, in particular, the representatives of those who carry out terrorist acts in Mozambique, offering a series of pretexts to thwart the realization of our prime objective. Well, we have already talked about that. It is the so-called Portuguese wing that has been playing a fundamental role in blocking the proceedings of the commission aimed at attaining a peaceful situation.

In our opinion, the idea of direct or indirect political negotiations between the representatives of the destabilizing faction and ourselves, the idea of the existence of such negotiations were divulged by the MNR itself. Naturally, they have an objective in doing so but these reports are sheer propaganda. They do not represent reality. [end recording]

Some of the objective interests of the so-called Portuguese wing in attempting to block the commission that was created on 3 October were then explained.

[Begin Veloso recording] The fundamental interests have already been publicly declared on a number of occasions by Mr Evo Fernandes, the main representative of the Portuguese wing. He says one of the fundamental issues is the return of the Portuguese to Mozambique, a return of those Portuguese who had their own interests, and who, due to their disagreement with independence, left, went away, and decided to organize themselves against the legitimate Frelimo government.

There are Portuguese individuals with interests as important, or even more important, than the interests of those who stayed and continued to work in Mozambique. This does not mean that we are against the Portuguese, against the Portuguese Republic. On the contrary, we have officially said that we want good relations with Portugal; that we are open to discussion with Portuguese investors and industrialists, be they private, public, cooperative or whatever they may be, to promote investment and projects or cooperation in any field in Mozambique. Thus, we do not have an anti-Portuguese attitude. We think that perhaps the Portuguese wing should talk with the Portuguese Government rather than with us.

Above all, we think that [word indistinct] should destroy those [word indistinct]. Other European countries even look upon this situation with some sympathy, thus their stance is not neutral with regard to the discussion of economic interests. Therefore, we do not want to talk with such people, especially if they carry out criminal and terrorist actions in order to force us to (?come to the negotiating table). [end recording]

The Nkomati Accord and the Frontline States were one of the themes of this long interview. What is the existing response. Are there reservations or not with regard to the objectives of the accord?

[Begin recording] [Veloso] I believe the Nkomati Accord is understood. That good understanding continues to exist. It is possible due to reasons we have discussed during this interview, that the Nkomati has not been producing the expected results in solving the security problem. Its seriousness may raise doubts among countries, international opinion, and the leaders of a number of countries. I think this may be the reason why internationally these doubts were interpreted as a failure to understand the accord. I think there is a good understanding of the accord, that understanding is clear, but of course there can be doubts and only continued implementation itself will be able to clarify whether those doubts are founded or the product of a passing phase.

[Announcer] The Mozambican Government [passage indistinct].

[Veloso] Mozambique adopted a sovereign attitude, which does not depend on any criticisms or opinions. We made our decision and we continue to apply it. If there are unfavorable opinions with regard to this issue, we can try to clarify our position, but that does not influence our decision. [end recording]

Mozambique Minister on Ties With Italy *PM181328 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 14 Dec 84 p 8*

[Interview with Mozambique Information Minister Jose Luis Caraco by Marcella Emiliani in Milan; date not given]

[Excerpt] I met with Mozambique Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco in Milan. It was at the end of a fortnight's visit that took him virtually all around Italy: Following a meeting with political forces in Rome he had meetings with what he called the "local realities" of the north — regional and provincial authorities and committees of solidarity with Mozambique but also volunteer work organizations and training centers. The visit provided further proof of the excellent relations of cooperation between his country and ours. Within this context I could not omit to ask Cabaco whether the killing of the two Italian experts in Mozambique and particular the way in which their bodies were found has not harmed relations of trust between Italy and Mozambique.

His reply was very forthright: "We shoulder our responsibilities in full, but why does nobody mention the role played by Portugal in this affair?" The South African Secret Services and former Portuguese colonials backed by political forces in Lisbon — whose names have been identified in the Portuguese newspapers — have been, and to some extent still are, the main source of aid and political and ideological support for Renamo, the antigovernment guerrilla movement.

But Italian-Mozambique relations have not grown tense since the killing of our experts, and the Mozambique Liberation Front government much appreciated Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mario Raffaelli's recent visit to Mozambique to check on the security of our fellow countrymen working on development projects there. "But," Cabaco added, "Raffaelli did more than that: He reasserted the Italian Government's desire to strengthen its cooperation ties with Maputo, which at the time constituted an important political gesture."

Cabaco made another important point concerning Italian-Mozambique relations when he stressed several times that these relations are "direct" in order to dispel outright any rumors or misapprehensions on the part of those now keen to enter or invest in Mozambique who believe it is easier or more correct to do so via South Africa following the 16 March signing of the Nkomati Accord between Maputo and Pretoria.

Military Protocol With Sao Tome Signed

*MB181754 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Text] A protocol, which offers prospects for future cooperation in the military sector, was signed in Maputo yesterday between Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe at the end of a visit by a Sao Tome and Principe delegation. This is revealed by today's edition of the newspaper *NOTICIAS*.

This document, the culmination of the Sao Tome delegation's visit to our country, was signed by Colonel General Sebastiao Mabote, the Chief of General Staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces, and Infantry Major Oscar Aguiar Sacramento de Souza, the minister of defense and national security of Sao Tome and Principe.

During its 2-week-long working visit to our country, the delegation from Sao Tome traveled to the provinces of Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Tete, and Sofala, where it toured military installations and a number of strategic sectors of our economy, including Maputo Province.

Angola's Dos Santos To Make Official Visit

*MB181748 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, is to visit our country from 20-21 December, according to a communique from the Foreign Affairs Ministry issued in Maputo today. The visit follows an invitation from Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Commentary Hits U.S. South Africa Policy

*MB172040 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English
1830 GMT 17 Dec 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy towards Pretoria in southern Africa is encouraging the white minority regime in Pretoria to carry out its repression against the black population in southern Africa, particularly in Namibia and South Africa. The Reagan administration is collaborating with apartheid South Africa, which has a political system as evil as Nazi Hitler.

The administration has adopted a policy — what it calls constructive engagement — towards the southern African region. From the start of the so-called engagement between Washington and South Africa, the situation in southern Africa has become worse than ever before.

In Namibia, students, workers, and teachers, especially supporters of the national liberation movement, namely SWAPO of Namibia, have become detainees of the South African apartheid regime. People are being arrested, tortured, and harassed, while demanding their freedom, justice, and independence in the country of their birth.

The name of the Soviet Union is also being used by South Africa and the United States as their weapon to mislead world public opinion when it comes to the question of Namibia's independence. Through this propaganda campaign, Reagan is using South Africa to suppress our people in Namibia. During the year 1984, world public opinion has witnessed South Africa's barbaric acts of killing against the blacks in Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, people were killed and detained while boycotting to vote in the so-called elections of Coloreds and Indians.

This is a clear fact that South Africa does not consider blacks as human beings, but as tools who make Botha and other Boers in Pretoria live better. Workers are the sufferers in Namibia. In the farms, producers are blacks, but those are the people to suffer. They have nothing to say against the South African racist regime. Their lives are in danger because they can be shot dead by their so-called masters if demanding for a better life.

The living conditions in Namibia are becoming from bad to worse. Those between the ages of 17 to 55 are being forced to join the South-West Africa Territory Force and [words indistinct] of police. Instead of withdrawing its army of occupation, South Africa and her allies — particularly the United States — insist on the linkage of the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. This linkage issue has been rejected by SWAPO, the United Nations, and the international community.

When Resolution 435 was adopted, SWAPO and South Africa, the two parties involved in the conflict, accepted the resolution. Why then has the independence of Namibia not yet been achieved? The racist regime, supported by Western countries, is playing delaying tactics. Namibia was supposed to be independent by now, if it was not for South Africa and the United States insisting on the linkage issue.

Resolutions were adopted by the United Nations, including Resolution 435, which South Africa and SWAPO had accepted. However, South Africa, on one hand, is linking the independence of Namibia with other issues which are outside the framework of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978. Instead of implementing Resolution 435 and withdrawing its administration from Namibia, and its forces from the occupied southern part of Angolan soil, the regime is trying to force the People's Republic of Angola to sign the so-called nonaggression pact with it. That move by Pretoria is to prevent the people of Namibia under SWAPO to carry out the armed resistance against the South African racist regime.

SWAPO had made it clear to the Pretoria racists that, even if the so-called nonaggression pact will be signed between Angola and South Africa, this will not disturb SWAPO's resistance against the Boer regime.

President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy towards Pretoria will cause hatred between the black population in Namibia and South Africa, and the apartheid regime. SWAPO is fighting to liberate Namibia from colonialism and foreign domination, forced on our people by the Boer racists. South Africa is defending her colonial and apartheid policy by creating different puppet groups to confuse the people inside Namibia, and the people of the world community.

Our (?suffering) will not be in vain, for Namibia's independence will be achieved, whatever the cost. SWAPO's war is a just one, it is a people's war, that is why the world community is behind our cause. Everything for the struggle, all for final victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

UN Envoy Discusses General Assembly Session

*MB181818 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1721 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[By Liz van den Nieuwenhof]

[Text] New York, Dec 18, SAPA — The 1984 session of the United Nations General Assembly ended today, and in an exclusive interview with SAPA, Ambassador Kurt von Schirnding took a sombre view of South Africa's position at the end of it.

Throughout the General Assembly, South Africa has been a dominant issue, in most instances superceding consideration by member states of the major global controversies. South Africa is barred from the General Assembly, but it maintains a close watch on all developments at the UN.

In the interview, Mr Von Schirnding said: "We accurately predicted that the anti-South Africa activities would heat up during the course of the General Assembly session. And, it was my feeling before the session, that matters like the Nkomati Accord, Mr Botha's visit to Western Europe, and the new constitution would be seen in one way or another as a breakthrough for South Africa, and that pressure on us would therefore increase in the United Nations."

Mr Von Schirnding said that with hindsight the predictions have been borne out as is evident in the larger number of people and member states who participated in the General Assembly debates on issues concerning South Africa.

"On the SWA/Namibia debate there were almost double the number of speakers than before who took part, and because pressure had been increased on Third World and Non-aligned Countries to take part in the debates."

According to Mr Von Schirnding the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid was responsible for orchestrating most of the pressure. "At times the Special Committee Against

Apartheid even had an hysterical approach when it began to realise that we were not prepared to roll over but to do what we could to defeat their purpose, which was to isolate us."

Mr Von Schirnding said that even the Council for SWA/Namibia had a bad year. "The Council for Namibia is losing a tremendous amount of credibility through its activities... its junkets all over the world and the language of its resolutions, which have been so absurdly extravagant. The result is that more responsible member states at the United Nations are having second thoughts."

Mr Von Schirnding said that this year the Security Council had held four meetings that were entirely devoted to condemning South Africa's new constitution and the Namibia question.

"What we predicted for this year's General Assembly has come true. But we will maintain a strong and normal profile and appear when we can to state our case. But we should certainly not underestimate the reservoir of mischief the United Nations can cause and the dangers that committees like the Special Committee Against Apartheid and the Committee for Namibia can create for South Africa."

"They have a large forum and a public information system that has access to the media. We can be certain that the negative publicity that will be disseminated in 1985 will be greater and more venomous than seen in 1984, and that these committees will continue to push for economic and diplomatic sanctions."

"But I think we were able to positively state our case at the Security Council and privately received recognition for this from the more responsible member states at the United Nations... I think we put our case with credibility and dignity," said Mr Von Schirnding.

Reaction To 'Pro-RSA' TV Program Noted

*MB190525 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0413 GMT 19 Dec 84*

[By Liz van Den Nieuwenhof]

[Text] New York, Dec 18, SAPA — The organization that is leading the anti-apartheid protests in the United States announced today that it is embarking on an all-out effort to discredit the "Other Side of South Africa" program shown on peak hour, nation-wide television last Sunday night.

A spokesman for Transafrica, the Washington lobbyist group, told SAPA that he was "extremely disappointed and appalled" by the program. He denounced it, and said that his organization has set out to encourage leading U.S. newspaper columnists to join together "to make some high profile rebuttals" of the program.

The Transafrica official, reflecting the dismay that what was, in effect, a pro-South African program should get an airing on national television, said he was disgusted by the fact that throughout not a single black person was interviewed. He condemned various other aspects of the program, which was shown

on "60 minutes," widely regarded as America's foremost current affairs program.

Anti-apartheid campaigners, who have grown accustomed to having things their own way in the U.S. media, are always shocked by anything that is even mildly pro-South African or which purports to give anything but their line on the situation.

The TransAfrica spokesman said that in addition to getting columnists to try and discredit the program, anti-apartheid campaigners were being asked to protest directly to the television company. A spokesman for the television company told SAPA that after the program was televised, the network received 48 telephone calls, 44 of them hostile.

Meanwhile, *THE WASHINGTON POST*, showing signs of being more preoccupied than any other newspaper with the affairs of South Africa, published yet another editorial on the country today. This one deals with the release of 11 detainees in South Africa and rival claims made by President Ronald Reagan and the anti-apartheid protesters that they are responsible for the freeing of the people.

The editorial is published under the headline, "Premature Rejoicing," and concludes: "one understands why the rulers of South Africa would wish to focus the discussion on their own magnanimity. On the American side, however, there should be no premature rejoicing over gains that, on inspection, turn out to be wholly inadequate. Perseverance is what's indicated. Much, much more needs doing."

Also in *THE WASHINGTON POST*, a letter writer from Maseru, Lesotho, Mr Donovan Russell, says that while there is a need for reform in South Africa "we as Americans, should apply the same standards for justice across the continent. Believe it or not, a great many white South Africans are working hard to bring about equal opportunity in South Africa and in the other southern African states," he writes.

"They are teachers, nurses, workmen, social workers, doctors, and others who live and work daily amongst the disadvantaged. For that matter, there are thousands of blacks working side by side with the whites in southern Africa to stave off the economic disaster that hangs over the region like a dark cloud. Thoughtful reform is needed, yes. But more important, help is crucial. There are many millions of poverty-stricken people in southern Africa. The world needs to do much more than protest. It needs to help before it is too late."

Editorial Comments on Botha 'Pressure' Speech

MB181626 Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans
14 Dec 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Foreign Pressure"]

[Text] It is good that State President P.W. Botha yesterday restated South Africa's stand in no uncertain terms on foreign prescriptions for the republic's internal affairs. We say this in the light of the unusually sharp reprimand of the republic earlier this week by President Reagan, the American President, as well as

the noises from other sources — Norway, among others — which are aimed at sanctions to pressure South Africa into changing its internal policy.

We also say this in light of the false climate Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize winner, is trying to create on his American and European crusade, to the effect that international pressure would force South Africa to dance to the tune of the world.

We also say it in the light of apparent misconceptions inside the republic, misconceptions that it was foreign pressure that supposedly brought change to the country's sports policy, and innuendos concerning foreign pressure in the handling of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

In his address at the graduation ceremony at Stellenbosch University, the state president made it very clear that no pressure from abroad — neither quiet diplomacy nor the less subtle shouting — would cause this country to veer from its chosen course in the search for justice.

This does not mean that we must turn a deaf ear to well-meaning advice, which would facilitate cooperation with the outside world. We are certainly not living on an island. We consider ourselves to be a component of the West and would not want to break those bonds through blind obstinacy.

But, in the final analysis, we must accept that we are part of Africa, and that this continent is at the focal point of power politics being fought by the superpowers. Around us we see the ruins of countries that have become the victims of the struggle between the superpowers.

South Africa realizes that our salvation does not lie in instant recipes from outside. North of us there are several examples of lamentable disasters that caused the blood of millions to flow — and it continues to do so — because it was hoped that foreign blueprints could be applied in Africa.

The state president again gave the assurance that justice would be the measure by which the country will determine its future course. Clearly this implies justice for all inside the borders of South Africa.

Instead of chastising South Africa, those powers that say they mean well towards the republic could at least give moral support to the search for a just dispensation. They should also take into account the path of blood left behind in Africa by their own power politics — and take note that South Africa is not prepared to fall among the victims already following in the disastrous footsteps of the modern day Pied Piper of Hamelin.

Market Analysts Speculate USSR Selling Gold

LD190004 Johannesburg International Service in English
2100 GMT 18 Dec 84

[From the "Africa Today" Program]

[Text] Market analysts in South Africa say the possible dumping

of gold by the Soviet Union could be an important factor in the low gold price, which is about \$308 an ounce. One analyst told Radio RSA's economic staff that there were rumors that the Soviet Union required more foreign exchange because of its poor grain harvest. Another said the Soviet Union could now be selling gold which it had held back in the hope that the price of the metal would rise. A spokesman for the South African Reserve Bank has denied suggestions that South Africa could be dumping gold.

ANC Comments Further on Murder of Swazi Policeman

MB181934 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English
1700 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is important for the states bordering on South Africa to realize that the Pretoria regime will not scruple over anything that serves its intentions to destroy the ANC. This determination to realize this objective can go even to the extent of fomenting coups d'etat and attributing them to the ANC. If only this can be enough outrage to the country concerned to flush out members of our organization from within its borders, then no other rules will apply.

This is the context within which we must view the murder of Swazi Police Chief Petros Shiba at the beginning of this month. [sentence as heard] Unfortunately, it seems the authorities in Swaziland are taking a different view at the whole drama that does not reckon with the dirty tricks of the South African security establishment. But these dirty tricks are what we must willy-nilly reckon with in this part of the world, as long as we still have in power in Pretoria the present criminal regime. Once we approach Shiba's murder in this way, we shall see that responsibility for its lies at the doorsteps of the Union Buildings.

A sinister scheme that Shiba was murdered by our organization has now become the hobbyhorse of the mass media in South Africa, especially the regime's propaganda mouthpiece, the South African Broadcasting Corporation. If you look deeper into this deliberately orchestrated theme, then we see that the hand that conducts the orchestra is that of the regime's intelligence establishment.

[Words indistinct] or, rather, to water the already sown seeds of disunity and internecine strife between the Government of Swaziland and the ANC. The murder of two alleged members of the ANC by Swazi police the other day can only be cause for jubilation for those who hatched this whole plot that has resulted in the death of Shiba. These plotters are to be found nowhere else but in Pretoria. Examples to prove this abound.

[Words indistinct] the very accords that the regime has signed with some of these states fall within this category. What made the Boers sign these accords was (?the threat), potential or otherwise, that [word indistinct] from these governments, whose Armed Forces — individually and collectively — are no match for the South African Defense Force.

Behind these accords, and the policy of destabilization and aggression that preceded them, lies the wish of the Pretoria

regime to destroy the ANC and, with it, our people's war of independence.

This is the light in which the Pretoria regime's ballyhoo about Shiba having been murdered by the ANC should be seen. [Words indistinct] between ourselves and the Swazi Government, as witnessed by the talks held in Lusaka a few months ago, and a further expression that more talks to heal our relations will be held. This was bad news for the regime, and it had to do everything in its power to [word indistinct]. The result was that Shiba was murdered by Pretoria's agents, and the murder laid at the doorstep of the ANC.

But, as the ANC stated, we have no interest in killing anybody in the African countries where we stay, or anywhere else in the world. Our guns are for the Pretoria regime's police and Army. These are our enemies, and not policemen in the liberated states. They are our friends. Shiba's death, then, must not unleash blind reprisal by the Swazi authorities, but careful investigation.

There can be no doubt that, once such investigation is undertaken, the result will show that the culpability belongs to the apartheid regime. The shooting of two alleged members of the ANC in the aftermath of Shiba's death gives no hope that the Swazi authorities will eventually unravel evidence that will prove the apartheid regime to be the murderer of Petros Shiba.

There is a need for the Swazi authorities to see through the thin smokescreen that the Boers [word indistinct]. Before they have done that, it is important [words indistinct] not only restraint, but also circumspection.

SWAZILAND

Travelers Kept Off Maputo Route for Safety

MB190605 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND
in English 19 Dec 84 pp 1, 16

[By Vernon Zulu]

[Text] A Swazi diplomat was held up and had to spend the night at the Lomahasha border as a security precaution on Saturday. The name of the diplomat was not revealed, but the Swaziland ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Christian Masuku, and the officer in charge of security police here confirmed the incident.

He was told along with other people who were intending to enter Mozambique from the Swaziland side of the border not to proceed with the trip to Maputo for their own safety following a recent skirmish between government and MNR troops. He is an official in the Swaziland embassy in Maputo. He proceeded with the trip on Sunday morning.

Travelling between Swaziland and Mozambique has become generally dangerous as MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels increase their activities along the Lomahasha-Maputo road. Motorists travelling along this road on Saturday were either compelled to return or spend the night at Lomahasha border post.

In a telephone interview with *THE TIMES*, Police Security Chief Mr Sandile Mdziniso said he was aware of Saturday's incident though he could not give further comment since it is a very delicate issue.

Sources at Lomahasha said tourists from Swaziland and South Africa had to spend the night at the border or cancel their trips following an order by Mozambican army officials to return to Swaziland since there was confrontation between the army and the rebels. "Gunshots from the other side could be heard and they lasted for quite some time. People travelling by bus to Maputo had to spend the night at the border and resumed their trip on Sunday," he said.

Mr Mdziniso also confirmed that people travelling to Mozambique were now using the Lomahasha route. He also referred to reports by Mozambican media which carried such reports extensively.

An official at Lomahasha border post said people travelling to and from Mozambique were being escorted by Frelimo soldiers so as to protect them from the MNR. He said these operations had been going on for the past six months. "No tourists are allowed to drive along the road after 4 p.m. People either spend the night on the Swaziland side of the border or at one of the several army roadside posts," he said.

ZAMBIA

Visiting PRC Delegation Tours Copperbelt Mine
MB181950 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
 1800 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] The 12-man Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress has visited Nchanga open-pit mine and its support plant as part of its continuing tour of the country. The team, which is led by vice chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress of China, Huang Hua, was met at the (Katonke) airstrip by Copperbelt Province Political Secretary John Simbotwe.

Welcoming the team at Chingola civic center, Mr Simbotwe said that Zambians on the Copperbelt, like everywhere else in the country, loved and trusted the Chinese, because of what they have done for them in terms of development. Mr Simbotwe, who described the Chinese as an all-weather friend of the people of Zambia, said that policies of both countries towards capitalism, colonialism, and racism were similar.

Editorial Comments on Possible U.S.-Angola ties
MB181716 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Untitled Editorial]

[Text] At long last it has dawned on the Reagan administration that it is time to patch up and establish diplomatic relations with Angola. It is indeed a welcome move which most countries, including U.S. allies in the now moribund Western contact group

of five, thought was long overdue.

By deciding to establish links with Angola, the United States has clearly come to the realisation that without the fullest cooperation of the Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government, Namibia's independence would remain a pipedream and Americans would be losers.

What it means — if they finally go ahead and open up an embassy in Luanda and the Angolans do the same in Washington DC — is that the United States would have to exert more pressure on South Africa so Namibia could get her independence under UN Resolution 435.

It would also mean bringing more pressure to bear on the Pretoria regime so proposals by President dos Santos on the future of the 25,000 Cuban troops in Angola and the pullout of South African forces are implemented to the letter.

While the South Africans want all the Cubans out of Angola 12 weeks after the United Nations troops have arrived in Namibia to supervise moves to independence, the Angolan proposals envisage a four-party agreement between Angola, South Africa, Cuba and the UN.

When no more than 1,500 South African troops were left in Namibia, 5,000 Cuban troops would leave Angola and the 20,000 in a phased withdrawal over three years after the UN contingent has moved in.

Are the South Africans ready to accept such a deal? That is the big question Dr Chester Crocker, the architect of the so-called "constructive engagement" policy with Pretoria, will have to answer and convince the Afrikaners.

If the Angolans and the South Africans are prepared to drop their "quid pro quos" in their negotiations and the Americans accede to them Namibia's independence should soon be a matter of **WHEN** and not **IF**.

But if by setting up diplomatic relations with Luanda, Washington wants to use the "newly found friendship" to push Angola into driving out Cuban troops and allow Pretoria to get on top, then the move should be dismissed.

Therefore, whether the thaw in the relations would signify a total rejection of the legal and political premises of apartheid in South Africa by the U.S. government, remains to be seen.

U.S., RSA Urged to Match Angolan Peace Offer
MB190748 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
 11 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] We agree with President Kaunda's observations yesterday when he officially opened the 19th UNIP National Council meeting that the apartheid regime has no more excuses for not granting independence to Namibia now that Angola has decided to withdraw some of the Cuban troops from her territory.

Pretoria and Washington have been insisting that the independence of Namibia must be tied to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. But the progressive international community has repeatedly rejected the linkage because the two issues are unconnected.

Despite this, however, Angola has decided to withdraw some of the troops in the interests of peace in the Southern African region and under certain conditions.

The action, in fact, is not only a direct challenge to Pretoria to implement United Nations Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia, but a challenge to the Reagan administration to pressurise South Africa into granting independence to Namibia under UN conditions.

We feel that it is only the American government which can end South Africa's intransigency on the question of Namibia's independence because the racist regime depends on the U.S. support and that of its allies to continue defying the world.

Pretoria has used the American policy of "constructive engagement" in the region to strengthen its obnoxious policy inside South Africa and extend it to Namibia.

At the same time, the regime has pretended to be working towards bringing peace in the region by entering into agreement with some of its neighbours, ostensibly aimed at helping solve the Namibia independence impasse.

Its record today shows that the exercises were nothing, but used to buy time in which to strengthen its stranglehold over Namibia.

Now that President Jose dos Santos has decided to partially meet Washington's and Pretoria's demands for the withdrawal of all Cuban troops from Angola, South Africa has already started using its tricks to wriggle out of the independence net for Namibia.

The regime, in a letter dated November 23 to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is not only putting forward arrogant "proposals" on how the Cubans must be withdrawn, but demanding the right to decide on who Luanda invites in future.

Is Washington going to support such demands and expect Angola to meet them? America and South Africa have really been cornered and the only logical and acceptable way out is to reciprocate the gesture of peace from Luanda.

ZIMBABWE

Outgoing Yugoslav Envoy Pledges Future Aid

*MB190734 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 19 Dec 84*

[Text] The outgoing Yugoslav ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Djuro Vukolic, says his country is prepared to continue assisting Zimbabwe to meet its national goals. Comrade Vukolic said Yugoslavia has given Zimbabwe food, equipment, and technical assistance.

He stated this when he met the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in Harare yesterday. Comrade Vukolic leaves for Yugoslavia next week after a 2-year stay in this country. He said Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe share similar views on international issues. Comrade Vukolic also expressed concern at the delay of the independence in Namibia and South Africa [as heard], but these countries will finally win their right to freedom and democracy.

Official Urges Training in Heavy Artillery

*MB182030 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 18 Dec 84*

[Text] The senior Army official, Major-General (Jason Masfiko), says all battalions should be trained in the use of armored cars, heavy artillery, [word indistinct] to enhance [words indistinct] defense of the villages.

Major-General (Masfiko) said this when he addressed a passing-out parade of (?950) members of the 21st Infantry Battalion at the battalion battle school in Nyanga today. He noted that if soldiers are trained in the use of these weapons they will in a better position to undertake conventional and internal security commitments.

The members of the 21st Infantry Battalion underwent a 14-week training course involving the use and handling of armored cars, artillery, tanks, and the [words indistinct] used by conventional armies. The training was conducted by the British Military Advisory Training Team, BMATT, and coordinated by Chinese military experts. The commander of the British team, Major Brigadier (Edward Jones) told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation that he is pleased with the work done by the British team since last September. So far, [words indistinct] the battalion battle school in Nyanga.